

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XIX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1920

NUMBER 3



Makes a water-tight  
splice that holds  
until you cut it open!

**Bradford**  
**WATERPROOF**  
**Leather Belt Cement**

The BRADFORD BELTING Co.

200 Walnut St.

Cincinnati, Ohio

SOUTHERN BRANCH:

Mill Supply Company

Greenville, S. C.



## For All Warp Sizing

will make your weaving  
run BETTER. Needs  
no other compound, oil  
or tallow. Carries the starch into the yarn  
where it will not shed.

*Makes Stronger and Smoother Yarn Which Means More  
Production From The Looms*

**CHARLES R. ALLEN**

MANUFACTURER  
DISTRIBUTOR

**Charleston, S. C.**

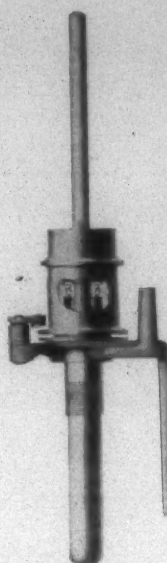


## Cords are to Cord Tires AS Ball Bearing Twister Spindles

are to

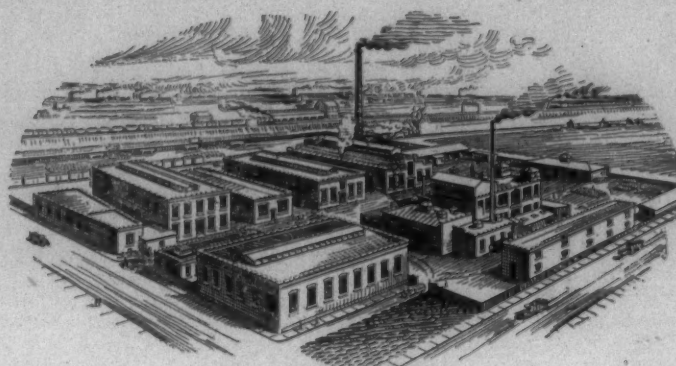
Twister Frames

Indispensable

Standard Type Spindles  
Equipped with S. K. F. Ball  
BearingsNew Source of  
Spindle Supply

### Allen Spindle Corporation

80 Boyston Street, Boston

ELLIOTT A. ALLEN  
PresidentInquiries  
Solicited

WORKS: NEWARK, N. J.

Since 1876 we have been engaged in serving the needs of dyestuffs users.

Our Service Laboratories are ready at all times to match samples for you.

### DIRECT — ACID CHROME BASIC DEVELOPED COLORS

### John Campbell & Company

75 Hudson Street

New York City

Southern Branch  
26 West Fifth Street  
Charlotte, N. C.

## Cotton Twine Mill— For Sale!

3500 spindle Twine Mill. consisting of 12 acres land, 8 tenant houses, two-story brick building, two warehouses, engine and boiler rooms, dye plant. Mill now in operation. Write or wire for detail specifications. Being offered at an attractive price to close up an estate.

### The Jones Machinery Corporation

Atlanta Ga.

## Use The Paint That is Best

Our paint has proven to several thousand customers that our claims are true, they are satisfied and you would be pleased with results obtained, should you let your next order be Johnson's. Our paint is the most universally endorsed paint on the market today. During the year 1919 we shipped more than fifty solid carloads of roof paint into the States of North and South Carolina. These customers have confidence in us and our products. We also manufacture any and all grades of paint, mill white, stains, varnishes, house paints, etc.

Send us your specifications and we will take care of quality and price.

### JOHNSON PAINT CO. (Manufacturers)

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



### MAKERS OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SHAKING GRATE IN THE SOUTH

Write us for information—

### McNaughton Manufacturing Company

Maryville, Tennessee



## Minimum Labor Turnover

This desirable state can be approached by good industrial housing conditions, community laundries, water supply, street improvements, sewerage and refrigerating plants—outside of the mill.

Better lighting arrangements, air conditioning, electric drive and heating—within the mill—not only reduce labor turnover, but raise the average of production both in quality and quantity.

Such improvements effect distinct economies for the manufacturer.

Their solution and execution are primarily engineering problems.

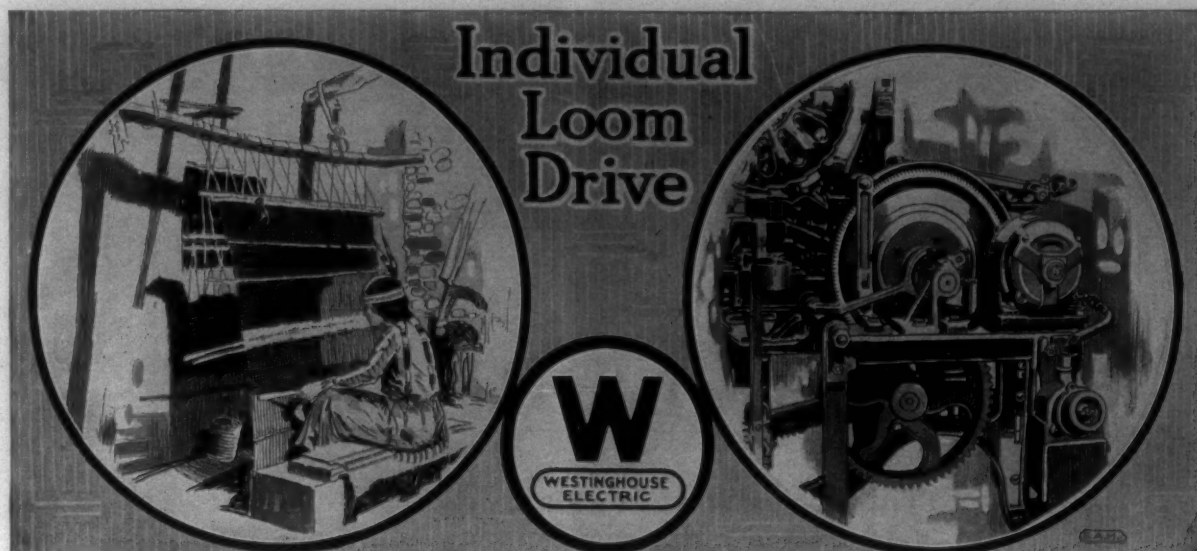


J · E · SIRRINE

*E N G I N E E R*

GREENVILLE · SOUTH · CAROLINA





## Rosemary Manufacturing Co.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

### Using a Large Number of Individually-Driven Looms

Like the many others who have installed Westinghouse Individual loom Motor Drive, the Rosemary Manufacturing Co. has achieved these results;

(1) **A product of better quality.**

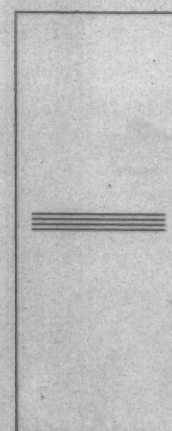
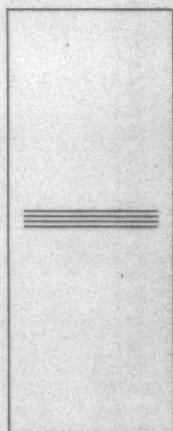
(2) **A reduction in power expense.**

(3) **Increased output.**

The satisfaction experienced with Westinghouse Individual Loom Drive is clearly indicated by the frequent repeat orders that have come from this customer.

The broad experience of Westinghouse Textile Power Experts is always available in the solution of your power problems.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company  
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



# Westinghouse



# Aladdin



## Aladdin Helped Du Pont Increase Production to War Requirements

Possibly no other manufacturer in the world has had a greater problem than the one confronting the Du Pont interests in 1914 after war was declared. Overwhelmingly large orders for their products were placed by the governments of Europe which made it necessary to multiply their production many times. New factories were constructed. With the new units of production a demand for labor arose and a housing program became necessary. The Aladdin Company was consulted. An initial order for more than 100 Aladdin Houses was placed. Before all these had been erected, another order was given. And in the course of several years three complete communities were erected by The Aladdin Company at different sites of the Du Pont industry. What Aladdin has done for the Du Pont interests it can do for you.

### *Housing Your Men Well and Quickly at Lowest Cost*

The Aladdin System of Construction saves 18 per cent of the lumber wasted in ordinary building. Standardization and quantity production further reduce the building cost approximately 30% to

you. Also you benefit by Aladdin's stupendous purchasing power. Aladdin houses are easily and quickly erected by unskilled labor. Simple, complete instructions are furnished with each house.

### *The Aladdin System and Plan*

Aladdin houses are Read-cut. Every piece of joists, studs, rafters, sheathing, siding, flooring, interior finish is cut to proper size, marked and numbered ready to nail in place. Sufficient material to complete more than 3000 houses is carried constantly in stock ready for instant shipment. Depending upon size of house, we load from one to three complete houses in each car.

### *Quicker Deliveries From Our Five Mills*

Aladdin houses are manufactured and shipped direct from the Aladdin Company's own mills in Michigan, North

Carolina, Oregon, Mississippi and Canada. Aladdin houses come to you in a straight line from the nearest timber region. Aladdin's Industrial Home-building Service means shorter routes, quicker delivery and lower freight rates for builders in every part of the United States. Three days to a week are saved in shipments reaching destination. Complete Sales and Business Offices are maintained in connection with each mill. Fully 24 hours' time is saved in your mail reaching our offices.

### *Single Houses or Complete Cities*

We will quote you a definite price on a single house or complete cities of 300, 500, 600, 1500 and 3000 population. These cities include homes, stores, churches, schools, offices, etc. Several cities are now graphically presented in our book, "Industrial Housing." Write, wire or phone for Book 1837.



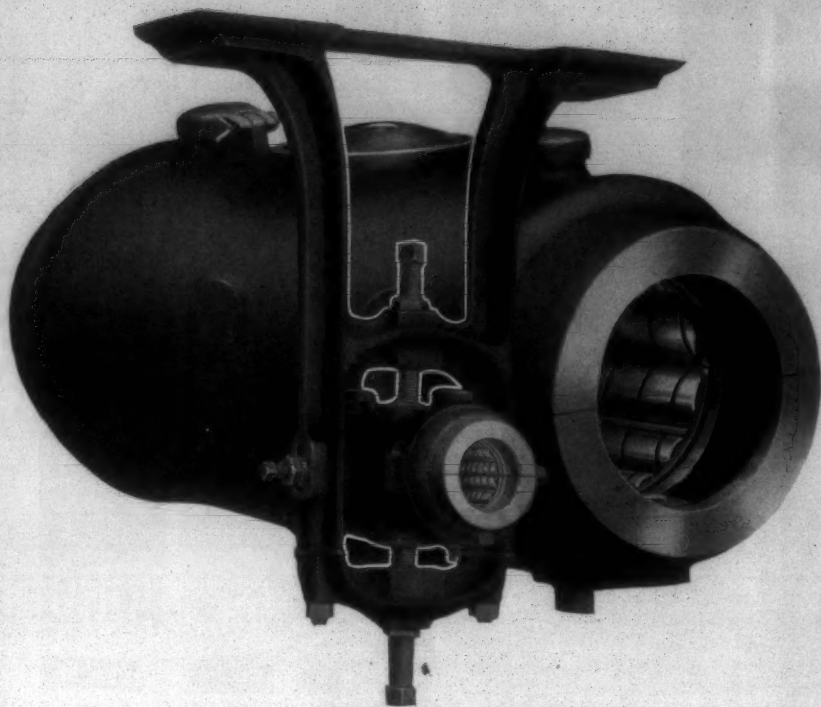
## The Aladdin Co.

Offices and  
Mills at

Bay City, Michigan  
Wilmington, North Carolina  
Hattiesburg, Mississippi  
Portland, Oregon  
Toronto, Canada

# Industrial Housing





## By Using Hyatt Roller Bearings Avoid the Cost of Re-babbitting

Mr. L. H. Moss, Treasurer of the Atlanta Paper Company, Atlanta, Ga., says:

"In 1897, twenty-two years ago, we purchased from you an equipment of Hyatt Roller Bearings for our main line shaft.

"These bearings have been in continuous use during this period of twenty-two years, in the hangers of our main line shaft, upon which we of course depend for the operation of our entire plant.

"During all that time we have never had a hot-box, never used one ounce of babitt, have saved at least 50% in our oil bills, and have never spent one dollar for expenses on these Hyatt line shaft roller bearings."

A large user of plain bearing line shaft equipment has kept accurate figures on the cost of re-babbitting. His figures are:

### Re-babbitting a plain box:

For 2 3/16" box—4 3/4 lbs. babitt at 80c.....	\$3.80
Labor for re-babbitting.....	1.50

Total cost re-babbitting one box..... \$5.30

If Mr. Moss had used plain boxes for the 23 years instead of Hyatt Bearings, each box would have cost him for re-babbitting:

\$5.30 × 2 (once every 10 years)..... \$10.60

But 22 years ago Mr. Moss, with keen foresight, installed Hyatt Bearings.

Each 2 3/16" Hyatt Roller Bearing box (good for 22 years and more) has cost nothing for maintenance..... \$ 0.00

Therefore on every Hyatt Roller Bearing Hanger in his plant, Mr. Moss has saved on maintenance alone ..... \$10.60

Multiply by the number of boxes in your plant to see what you can save.

Together with this saving in re-babbitting go the other built-in advantages of Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers—power saving, lubricant saving, uninterrupted service.

Let Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers start saving money for you now. Our Bulletin No. 135 will be of interest and value to you.

MOTOR BEARINGS DIVISION  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY**  
**INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRACTOR BEARINGS DIVISION  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Manufacturers of Bearings for mine cars, ore cars, steel mill cars, roller tables, trolleys, cranes, hoists, machine tools, line shafts, counter shafts, concrete machinery, textile machinery, conveyors, lifttrucks, industrial trucks, railway service cars, storage battery locomotives, etc.

# Hyatt Bearings For Line Shafts



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

VOL. XIX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1920

NUMBER 3

## The Prospect For Cheaper Buildings

(By Chas. F. Dingman, M. Rm. Sec. M. E., Engineer, Flynt Building & Construction Company, New York City and Palmer, Mass.)

When the armistice was signed in November, 1918, there were a great many who believed that we should soon experience a return of commodity prices to what had been their normal pre-war level. This was particularly so with regard to costs of industrial buildings; in fact, the feeling was so strong for a period of several months after the armistice that the construction of many much needed industrial structures was postponed in the vain hope that prices would soon take a decided drop.

Writing on this same subject a little over a year ago, I summarized the conditions then existing that indicated that buildings would not only not become cheaper but would actually become more costly before the end of the year and I explained the futility of hoping for any reduction in cost. I strongly urged those who anticipated the need for additional building space to get their contracts placed early in the season before the situation became further aggravated by the letting of a great number of public works contracts.

A view of the movement of building material prices during the past year will demonstrate the correctness of that forecast and will show that, from the standpoint of cost, the most favorable period for the letting of building contracts was during the months of December, 1918, and January, February and March, 1919.

During those months the prices of building materials remained practically static and the supply was apparently sufficient for all demands, even though the total amount of building activity had started to mount up rapidly almost immediately after the first of the year.

About the first of April prices began to take an upward trend and have since continued to rise at a continually accelerated rate until now many items which enter into building construction have trebled in price and there are but few kinds of materials which have not at least doubled since a year ago, Portland cement and structural steel being among the few materials that have shown any moderation at all in their upward climb.

During the first quarters of 1919 the increase in the cost of con-

struction, as compared with pre-war levels, was very much less than the increase in the general cost of living but, though both costs commenced a new upward movement about the first of last April, the cost of construction overtook the cost of living during the middle of the summer and has been keeping ahead of it ever since.

In fact, prices of building materials have reached such unheard of heights that people are again debating the comparative wisdom of building now and getting the use of the space or of waiting for hoped for lower prices. This article was written for the purpose of discussing the possibility of any noticeable recession in prices.

Students of classical economy are wont to go back for a thousand years or so and study the history of price movements as affected by previous wars and from this study they conclude that as soon as prices reach their peak, which they eventually must, the down ward trend commences and, therefore, we shall inevitably have another era of comparatively low prices. I have no quarrel with these conclusions but I feel that the more important conclusion to reach is whether or not we have practically reached the peak and, if not, as far as building costs are concerned, what is the probably tendency the next few days to come.

However, I am not going to enter into a discussion of the effects of politics and foreign exchange since they are in no way peculiar to the construction industry but shall confine myself to the presentation of facts which, to my mind, not only absolutely preclude the possibility of any marked recession of prices but rather augur for the maintenance of and even probable increase in present prices.

There is the pressing problem of housing. People must live in houses and, due to the stoppage of individual house construction during the war and the negligible amount since the war, it has been calculated that the nation faces a need right now of over five million homes and there is hardly a live town in the country that is not from two to five years behind in its normal construction of new homes. These facts were strikingly brought out at

the Housing Conference recently held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, as was also the fact that it would be impossible, with present facilities, to produce anywhere near enough materials for the houses absolutely needed if any great number of communities started construction at the same time.

Then we have the schools. There is hardly a city or town anywhere that is not in need of more school buildings for so many years that it will be absolutely necessary that some relief be furnished this year. With the school construction and the house construction that are absolutely needed we have a sufficient demand for building materials to keep prices at their present levels for a long time to come.

Labor is a big item in the cost of any building and building labor is the hardest kind to replace by the use of labor saving machinery. The payrolls on an ordinary construction operation will run from forty to fifty per cent or more of the total cost of the work, so any variation in the wage rate will have a very noticeable effect on building costs.

During the war the high wages paid in munitions factories induced many building trades mechanics to desert their trades and go indoors to work and, finding the work to be less strenuous as well as steadier, many of them are inclined to remain in the factories even though they have gone back to the production of peace time goods. This has resulted in a serious shortage of good men and it is only by increasing building trades wages to an appreciably higher level that these men can be drawn outside again.

Years ago we used to expect the demands for higher wage rates would be made about May 1st and then the increases were seldom more than ten per cent at a time. This year some of the trades made their demands as early as February 1st, most of them have made demands to take effect April 1st, and they range all the way from ten to forty per cent.

In some places an effort will be made to resist these increases, but in the majority the increase in the cost of living has been so great as to make them absolutely necessary and the great shortage of men pro-

cides further justification, if any be needed, for allowing the increases. So it is not to be expected that the labor costs of building construction can be materially decreased for some years to come, even though every possible effort is being made to bring it down and keep it down by increasing the productivity per man.

Brick prices are, of course, subject to considerable seasonal variation and it is quite likely that there may be a slightly falling of present prices when this year's brick first begin to come into the market but the present high, and probable future higher cost of fuel leave little hope that the reduction will be anything but temporary.

With such bulky materials as brick, as well as sand, gravel and broken stone, freight plays an important part in determining total costs and the prospective increase in rates will, of course, be reflected in increased cost of brick and all clay products, as well as in stone, gravel, etc.

While it may be true that there is a large element of inflation in the present prices of certain kinds of lumber, particularly flooring and woods for interior finishing, it is also true that the supply of these woods is rapidly diminishing and, in some parts of the country, practically exhausted. Due to our national failure to adopt any constructive reforestation policy, there is very little hope that the prices of the less expensive hardwoods will ever return to anywhere near their pre-war levels. It has been suggested that other woods to be substituted for those in general use, but the searcher after substitutes has far found them to be practically as expensive as the woods which it was hoped they would displace.

Of late years efforts have been made to promote the use of California redwood, not only for interior finish, but for structural purposes as well and increasingly large inroads are being made into the supply which, at present, seems to be ample for a long time to come.

But, as the advertisements tell us, these trees were standing when Christ was born, so when once the supply is exhausted it will probably never be replenished, certainly not

(Continued on Page 12.)



## Attachment for Cotton-Pickers.

John F. Schenck, Jr., of Shelby, North Carolina, has invented new and useful improvements in attachments for cotton-pickers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cotton pickers of the type used in cotton mills to form the cotton into laps for the card. In this type of machine, mechanism is comprised for effecting a knock-off or stop when the lap has a certain number of yards of cotton on it and usually when the full lap is taken off of the machine the picker is started again to make a new lap by raising a hand lever which throws a pinion gear serving to transmit motion into contact with the large gear that drives the calender rolls. In some types of this particular machine, and particularly in that machine known as the "Kitson Picker" the hand lever

advantage to the operative.

A preferred form of the attachment is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in connection with so much of a picker as will practically demonstrate the application of the improvement. In lever is pushed back and allows the hand lever to fall and pull the pinion gear out of contact with the calender rolls gear, and thereby stop the latter. The present improvement or attachment consists in means operating in connection with the hand lever for throwing the pinion gear carried by the latter into contact with the large gear of the calender rolls by means of the foot instead of the hand, and the primary object in view, as well as the advantage of the these drawings:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a hand lever and the usual catch lever together with the calender rolls gear having the improved attach-

Fig. 2 is a front and elevation of the mechanism embodying the features of the invention and a front elevation of a portion of the main frame of the picker.

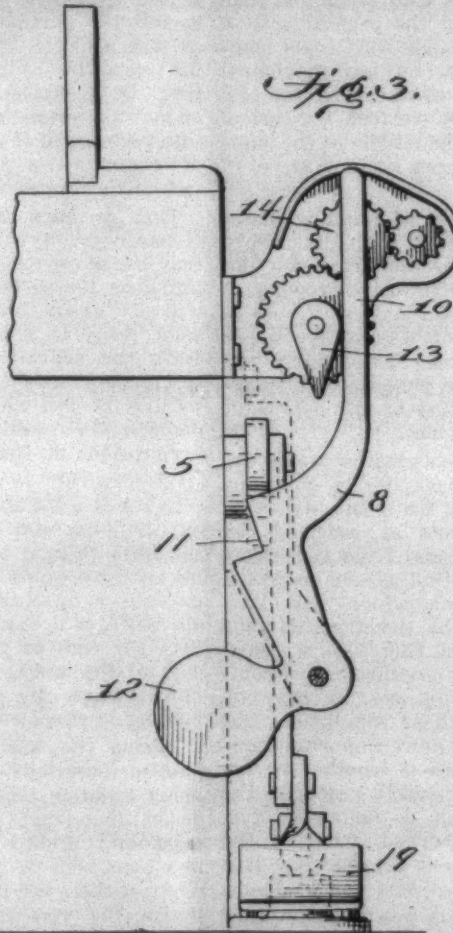
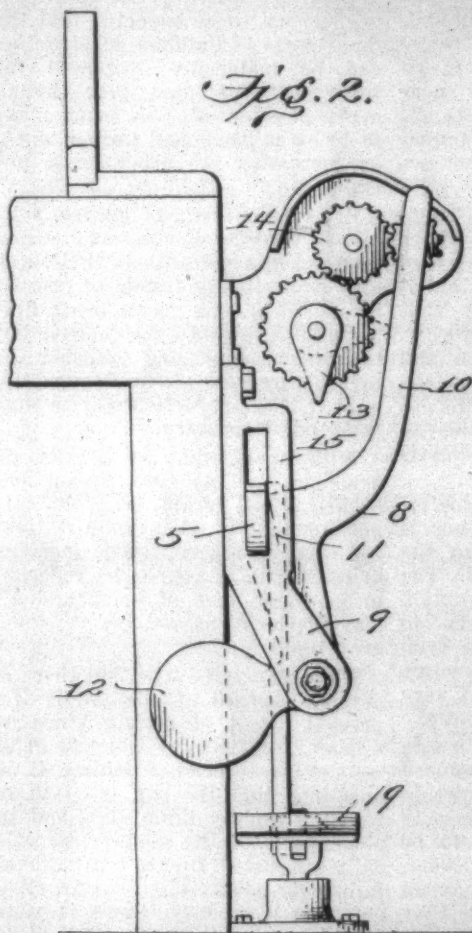
Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the parts in a different position.

The numeral 5 designates a hand lever carrying a suitably-driven pinion 6 adapted to mesh with a gear 7 which operates the calender roll (not shown). Adjacent to the hand lever a catch lever 8 is mounted and pivoted to a hanger 9, the catch lever having an upwardly projecting arm 10, an intermediate shoulder 11, and a lower gravitating weight 12. Co-operating with the upwardly projecting arm 10 of the catch lever 8 is a release striker 13 actuated by the gearing 14 as usual in this type of machines. The hand lever 5 extends through and is vertically movable in a slotted guide

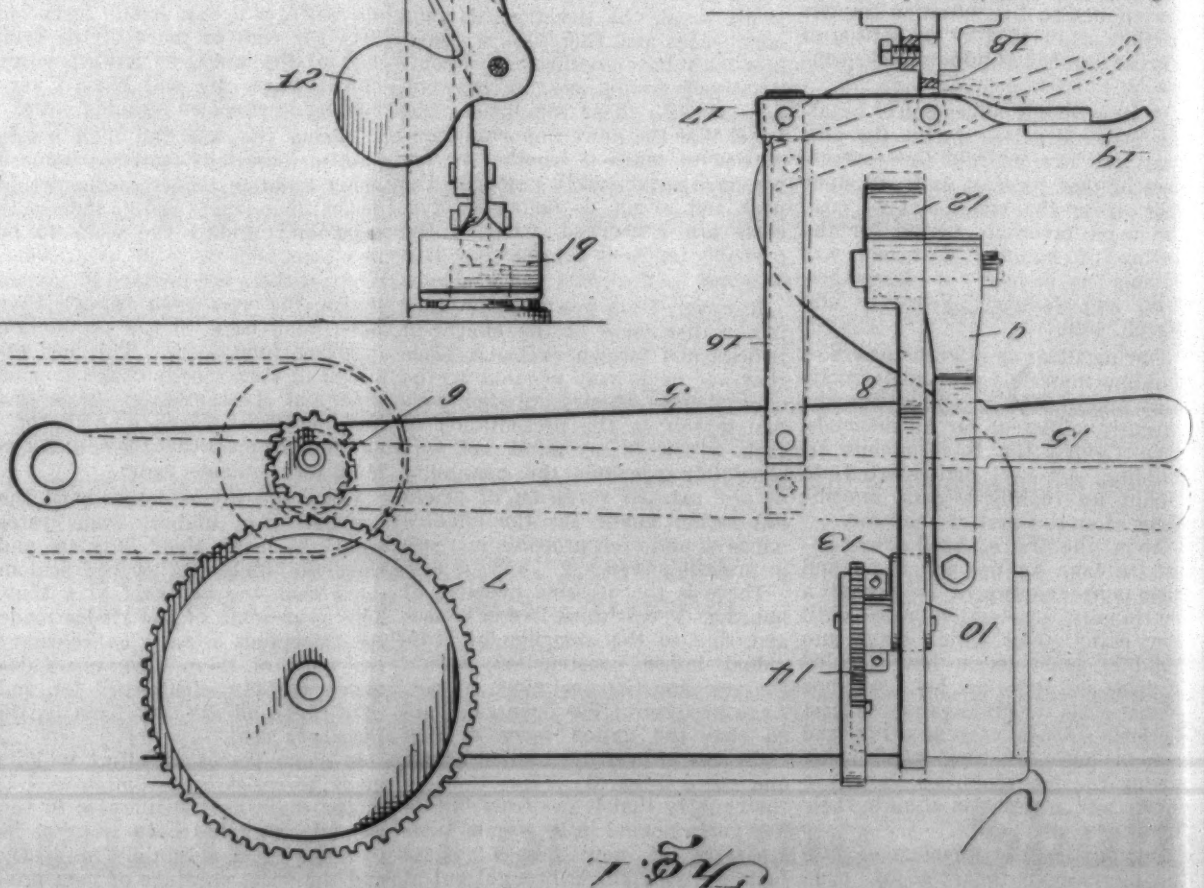
ment applied thereto as shown in full and dotted lines.

15, and when said lever is raised the weight 12 of the catch lever 8 causes the latter to move into position to effect a retention of the hand lever in elevated position as shown by Fig. 3 and in which position the upwardly projecting arm 10 of the catch lever is nearly vertical or stands in close to the striker 13, and as the said striker comes around in the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2 the arm 10 is thrown outwardly against the resistance of the weight 12 and the hand lever is released and gravitates in the guide 15, such gravitating movement of the hand lever releasing the pinion 6 from the gear 7 and causing the calender rolls to stop.

The improved attachment comprises a coupling link or bar 16 pivotally connected to the hand lever in rear of the catch lever 8, the lower end of the said link or bar 16 being movably attached to the rear end of a treadle lever 17 fulcrumed on a support 18 suitably secured to the floor on which the machine rests. The front projecting end of the lever 17 is provided with a tread plate 19. This form of the improved attachment is simple and demonstrates one practical application of the invention, and in its operation the tread plate 19 is engaged by the foot of the operator and depressed, thereby elevating the rear extremity of the lever 17 and forcing the link 16 upwardly and also the hand lever 5, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The leverage of the treadle lever 17 and link 16 together with the greater power exerted through the pressure of the foot and weight of the human body renders the elevation of the hand lever comparatively easy and takes considerable labor and stress off the operator, and this saving in



is held in place by a catch lever until the lap is full when said catch attachment is to increase production by enabling an operative to take the full lap off and start the machine running again more quickly by a foot action than by the use of the hand. Considerable work is saved the operator by the use of the improved attachment as a slight pressure of the foot starts the calender rolls or machine whereas a pull of from 20 to 30 pounds is required with the hand to start the machine. As the usual picker makes a lap about every seven to ten minutes, it can be readily perceived the amount of work required of an operative in the usual day's labor to start the calender rolls of a machine of this type, but by the use of the improved foot operating means this labor is materially reduced with benefit and







*Give This Man a Chance*

Notice his position and consider his eye-strain and fatigue. His proportion of spoilage is probably large. Such working conditions not only cut down his production but make him a discontented workman.

*"Cotton White" Made This Change*

Note the cheerful expression! Now he works without strain or fatigue. His production is improved in quality and quantity. Multiply the increased efficiency of this one man by the number of employees in your plant.

# "COTTON WHITE"

The output of a manufacturing plant can be measured in a direct ratio to the conditions surrounding the workers, and no factor so curtails the earning power as does the lack of proper light.

"Cotton White" is a real paint and is applied with a brush—it is not a water paint or whitewash squirted on with a hose.

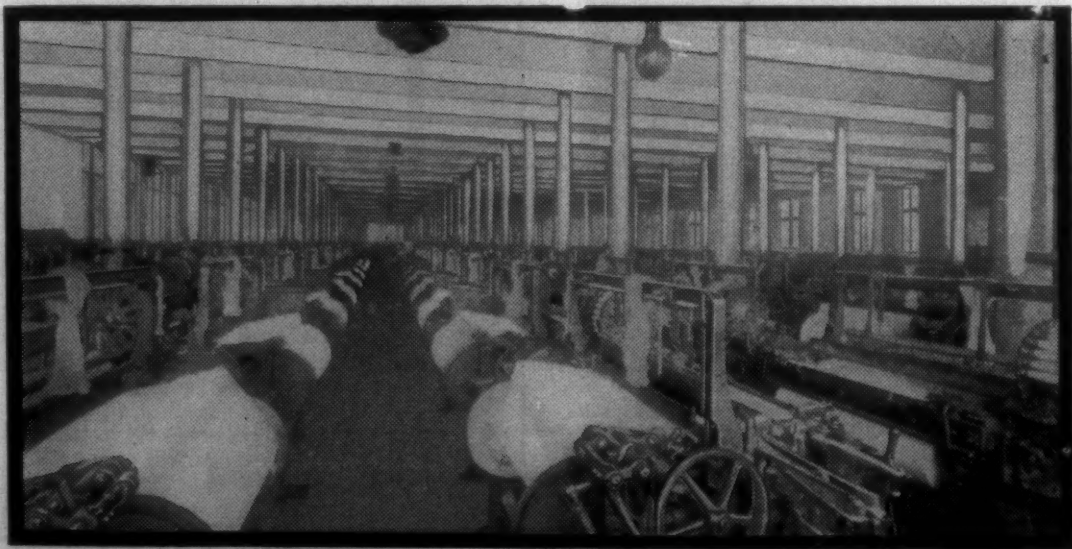
Send for descriptive book and estimates. You buy direct from the manufacturers at low factory prices.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY

Paint Department

::

SAVANNAH, GA.



"Cotton-White" makes an even, diffused light in every part of a room



labor will result in an increase in production in view of the fact that the machine will be more quickly doffed with shorter intervals in the starting of the machine between the doffing operations. Another advantage of the improved attachment is that when a picker becomes "choked-up" in the calender rolls the mechanism may be more easily started through the foot attachment and the operative is relieved of the jerking action to which he is frequently subjected owing to the fact that the gears do not have a full mesh. A still further advantage is that the gears will last much longer as the motion is positive and there is no slipping of gear teeth when the foot lever is used.

The improved attachment may be readily applied to machines now in use without modifying or essentially varying the construction and general organization of pickers, and in view of the simplicity of the attachment the cost incident to the application thereof will be reduced to a minimum as compared to the material advantages resulting from its use.

What is claimed is:

1. In a picker of the class specified, the combination with a hand lever carrying a driving pinion and mounted to have vertical movement, a gear for operating calender rolls, and a gravitating catch lever for the hand lever together with means for automatically releasing the catch lever when a lap is completed, of a foot pressure attachment connected to the said hand lever for raising the latter to cause the pinion thereof to engage said gear.

2. In a picker of the class specified, the combination with a gravitating lever carrying a driving pinion, a gear for operating calender rolls, a catch means for holding said lever elevated, and mechanism for automatically releasing the catch means and lever when a lap has been completed, of a foot lever connected to said gravitating lever for raising the latter and provided with a pressure plate and a connection relatively to said gravitating lever.

3. In a picker of the class specified, the combination with a gravitating lever carrying a driving pinion, a gear for operating calender rolls, catch means for holding said lever elevated, and mechanism for automatically releasing the catch means and lever when a lap has been completed, of foot operated means connected to said gravitating lever for raising the latter and effecting an engagement of the catch means therewith.

4. In a picker machine of the class specified, the combination with movable means carrying a driving pinion, a gear for operating calender rolls and disposed for engagement by said pinion, and mechanism for holding said movable means and pinion elevated to effect mesh of the pinion with the said gear and for releasing the movable means and pinion when a lap is completed and causing the latter to disengage from the gear, of foot operated means connected to said movable means for raising the latter and engage the pinion with the

gear to start the machine subsequent to removal of a lap.

#### Chemical Society Honors Langmuir.

The William H. Nichols Gold Medal presented annually by the New York section of the American Chemical Society for the best original paper printed in the publications of the American Chemical Society was conferred for 1919 last week upon Dr. Irving Langmuir, a noted physical chemist connected with the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, New York, for his paper entitled, "The Arrangement of Electrons in Atoms and Molecules."

The subject is of importance on account of the belief in scientific circles that the world is on the verge of discovering methods for utilizing the force pent up in the atom along the lines suggested by Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Ernest Rutherford and other distinguished physicists.

The conferring of the award took place in Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street, at the monthly meeting of the New York section, the speech of presentation being made by Dr. Nichols, former president of the society and donor of the medal. After the acceptance Dr. Langmuir delivered an address entitled, "Ostek Theory of Valence."

The jury in reporting its decision stated that, in view of the award of the same honor to Dr. Langmuir in 191, it took special pleasure in thus again giving recognition to his continued valuable services to chemical science.

Dr. Langmuir was born in Brooklyn in 1881. He was graduated as a metallurgical engineer from Columbia University in 1903, and three years later received his doctor's degree from the University of Göttingen. He was for several years an instructor in chemistry in the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken. He has done much research work in gas reactions, water vapors, iron pipe corrosion, and more recently in the application of tungsten to the manufacture of electric lamps.

In his address Dr. Langmuir, after explaining his theory of atomic structure, said:

"This theory of atomic structure and chemical combination not only explains an enormous number of chemical laws which have been obtained by experiment, but it leads to important extensions, and in some cases to modifications of these laws, while in other cases it has led to new relationships and has made it possible to predict correctly the properties of certain substances before these properties have been determined by experiment."

"Why did you beat this man so terribly?" asked the judge, indicating the bandaged figure of the plaintiff.

"I asked him why a horse had run away, your honor," explained the prisoner, "and he told me that it was because the animal had lost his equanimity."

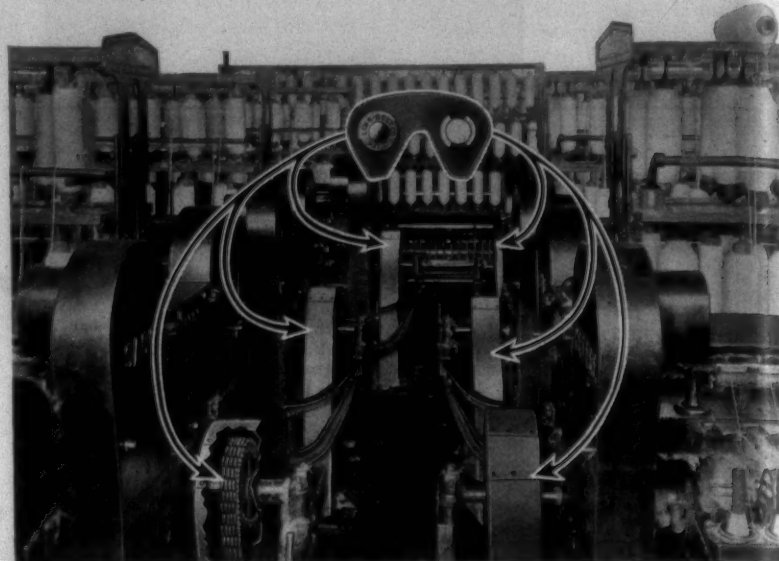
"H'm," said the judge. "Discharged."

## LINK - BELT

### SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Efficiency means topnotch production, and that is what you get when you drive your machines through Link-Belt Silent Chain.

Link-Belt Textile Power Transmission engineers—men who devote their entire time to the Textile Industry, will be glad to give you the benefit of their own experience in bringing your transmissions up to the highest point of efficiency. Write us today.



Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive, Henderson Manufacturing Co., Hampton, Ga., operate through floor, motors being mounted on ceiling of floor below.

**LINK-BELT COMPANY**  
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA INDIANAPOLIS  
BOSTON CHARLOTTE J. S. COTHRAN 49 FEDERAL STREET  
COM'L BANK BLDG.  
OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES



## VOGEL

### PATENTED

### Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hard wood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

**Joseph A. Vogel Co.**

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



## The Railroads Are Largely Responsible for the Bad Methods of Cotton Handling.

(From Manufacturers Record.)

On February 5 we published a letter from Mr. W. H. Gatchell, Staff Officer of the Southern Railway, in regard to the bad baling and handling of cotton, suggesting that this important question should be taken up by the South. In commenting on that letter we called attention to the fact that the railroads were really more responsible for the bad handling of cotton than any other interest, since the railroads had always refused to give any better rate on well-compressed cotton, of which they could carry a much larger quantity per car, than on badly compressed cotton, and we raised the question as to whether the railroads were now prepared to do their part.

Years ago when the round bale was commanding such universal commendation in this and other countries, possessing advantages of exceptional value from every standpoint of handling, and of safety from fire, a vigorous effort was made to induce the railroads to grant some concession in freight based on the fact that they could load a very much larger quantity in a car than they could of the old badly compressed square bales.

The railroads refused to do this. Apparently they were under the domination of the interests which controlled the compresses, and some of them were interested financially, directly or indirectly, in the old compresses, and through this combination of circumstances they helped to kill off the better baling of cotton.

The vested interests, which have been leeches upon the whole cotton trade of the South for generations, in some way had sufficient power to keep Southern railroads from co-operating for the benefit of better baling, better compressing and a lower rate of insurance on cotton. The railroads continued to charge on these good bales, of which they could carry a much larger quantity in pounds per car, the same freight rate as on the barbarously handled bales which have cursed the cotton trade of the country.

British steamship interests were glad to give a very much lower rate on this better baled cotton than on the old badly compressed, badly covered square bale, but Southern railroads were so short-sighted or were so dominated by the compress interests that they refused to help their section as much as the English steamship interests were willing to do.

This is a sad commentary upon the intelligence with which the railroads of the South were then managed, and we have not yet seen any proof that they are prepared to do any better than they did then.

Some of the vested interests in cotton handling and cotton marketing have been leeches on this trade to a greater extent, probably, than ever existed on any other great industry. They have robbed the cotton when it was compressed, then they have robbed it when it was

sold, and robbed it when it was re-sold, and for years they have gathered what has been known as "the city crop," made up of the samples which they have pulled from the bales, in the aggregate amounting to many thousands of bales per year.

The railroads have treated the cotton industry as barbarously as have these interests. When delivered to them they have left cotton in uncovered sheds, unprotected from the weather, and often they have left it lying on the ground around their depots. They have never encouraged its better baling, and they have never taken any part in systematizing the handling of cotton, but with an indifference to one of the world's most important products, they have treated it as no other railroads in the world have treated any important product of their region.

We are glad that Mr. Gatchell, on the part of the railroads, raised the question as to whether the activity of the American Cotton Association will lead to the better baling and handling of cotton, because the issue which he has raised comes directly back to the railroads themselves, for they are the guilty people. It has always been within their power to force the better baling of cotton. They could have said, "We will give a lower freight rate to any bale, round or square, which is protected from the weather and from the danger of fire by the right kind of covering, and of which we can load a larger quantity per car." But instead of doing this they have apparently worked in collusion with the interests which have robbed the cotton growers and the cotton consumers. If the railroad men of the South are really at heart in earnest for the better baling and handling of cotton, it is entirely within their power to bring this about, and it cannot be brought about without their co-operation and their leadership.

Writing to Mr. Gatchell in reply to his letter in the Manufacturers Record, President J. S. Wannamaker of the American Cotton Association said:

"I have just read your article appearing in the issue of the Manufacturers Record of February 5.

"The American Cotton Association is receiving the support of practically every legitimate line of the cotton industry and the endorsement and support of business interests, nation-wide and abroad. Our aims, objects and purposes are based upon economic reforms, and as the result of our work every legitimate line of the cotton industry will be benefited. In our organization we now cover the entire cotton-producing section of America, including Arizona and California.

"There is an annual loss to the American cotton crop of \$75,000,000 annually, as shown by the statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, from country damage, that is, from cotton being left exposed to the weather, unprotected by warehouses, and our first piece of constructive work is to use every effort to have warehouses erected in every county and parish of the cotton belt, locally owned and con-

trolled, and sufficient to house the entire cotton crop of each county or parish. In addition to this and in line with it we are also urging that each ginner erect a warehouse in connection with his gin, and we are using every effort to induce the people to warehouse their cotton immediately, pointing out the fact that it is criminally wasteful to allow cotton to lie on the ground. We are pushing a tremendous campaign along this line, and the United States Department of Warehousing is co-operating with us, and we also have the co-operation and assistance of the various State departments on warehousing.

"Seventy per cent of the American cotton crop is sold during the three short harvesting months; the cotton passes into the hands of the gambler and manipulator and speculator, and as a result brings profits to them that should come to the producer. And in addition to this they usually add an enormous profit, so that they enormously penalize the consumer of cotton goods. We insist that cotton should be warehoused and marketed over a period of 12 months, only being sold as there is a legitimate demand from the manufacturer at a profitable price, and we can see no necessity for 12 middlemen standing between the producer of the raw cotton and the consumer of cotton goods, sucking the lifeblood from both.

"Europe is practically without middlemen. Europe teaches in its leading universities the commercial side of life, comprising the fullest commercial course, including the commercial side of production. This practically results in Europe furnishing men for the marketing end of our cotton crop. It is about time that the American universities and colleges realized the tremendous importance and the absolute necessity of putting in full departments along this line, not only in the interest of increased production, but also for the purpose of turning out men thoroughly equipped for the business side of life, and we should also pay some attention to the reclamation, preservation and development of our natural resources.

"Concerning the proper baling of cotton, I am delighted to note that you are advocating this. The greatest combination in America for the preventing of economic reforms in the baling of cotton is the compress people and their agreement with the transportation companies. Cotton is baled in America uneconomically and in a criminally wasteful manner. It is estimated that the baling of the American cotton crop and its uneconomic handling causes an annual loss of \$200,000,000. Producers are penalized 6 per cent tare, the cotton goes through the gin after being assassinated, cut and re-cut, to the compresses, where it is unloaded, compressed, reloaded, and from there goes to the recompress, where the same operation is again performed, and it reaches Europe in a disreputable condition. This 6 per cent tare applies to every bale of cotton in America, whether sold at home or abroad. Every country on the globe that produces cotton bales it more economically than it

is baled in America. Even Africa and India compress the bale at the gin, and a bale of cotton is never permitted to be cut after baling. It is compressed at the gin to around 50 pounds density, and not even a cotton hook is permitted to go into the bale.

"In America the freight on cotton is from three to four times higher than on other necessary commodities.

"With your great influence you can practically secure what we have been so ardently working for these many years—proper and economic baling of the American cotton crop. I urge that you support this reform. I am glad to note that you advocate it. It has been fought from time immemorial by the vested interests. If you will take up the fight and push it, you will bring blessings, not only to the present generations, but to generations unborn.

"In this connection, if you would urge that the railroads erect sheds over their cotton platforms for the protection of cotton standing on the platforms for transportation, you will save an enormous loss. Your transportation companies protect a bag of peanuts, a bale of hay, worth a few dollars, and neglect the bale of cotton, worth vastly more. The product that brings us the balance of trade, maintains our gold reserve, furnishing nine-tenths of the clothing of the world, is permitted to stand out in the weather on the platforms of the transportation companies, absolutely unprotected. This loss falls upon the producer, but in like manner it falls upon the consumer of cotton goods, as, of course, it forces him in the long run to pay a higher price for the same.

"It is a matter of amazement to me that the transportation companies do not take a greater interest in the reforms for which we are working. Your company contributes to the reclamation of waste lands, to the development of agriculture and other lines that will furnish them with products to transport, and this great crop is entirely and absolutely ignored.

What will your company do? Will you assist us in this matter? What will you do?

"We sincerely hope and beg that you will call a conference of the officials of the transportation companies and ascertain what co-operation and assistance they will give us in our campaign for these economic reforms."

### Short-Lived Joy.

Husband—"I'm glad you only want five dollars to go shopping with today. What are you going to get with it?"

Wife—"Nothing but luncheon, dear. I'm going to have everything else charged!"

### So He Discovered.

"Yes," said the young wife, proudly, "Father always gives something expensive when he makes presents."

"So I discovered when he gave you away," rejoined the young husband.



## Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

.....1920.

Name of Mill.....

Town .....

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Slasher

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

Recent changes.....

## The Prospect for Cheaper Buildings.

for many generations to come. Realization of this fact is bound to be a sufficient reason for maintaining its price.

Heavy yellow pine timber for mill construction use, while it has increased considerably in price, has not advanced in price as rapidly as many other kinds of lumber have and, while this may be due to competition with Pacific Coast lumber, there is every indication that it will go higher.

Evidently the manufacturers of substitutes for wooden shingles do not fear any immediate reduction in prices because they are rapidly raising the prices of the substitutes to the point where the shingle prices were but a short time ago.

I have not so far touched upon the great amount of road work and other public works which have been begun or are projected, the great amount of construction which must be done by the railroads in the near future, to say nothing of the hundreds of needed additions to existing industrial plants and the many projected new factories which are to be built. All of these add to the demand upon a supply which, in the case of the mineral materials, has not yet been developed to the point where it can produce a sufficiency, much less a surplus, and in the case of the forest product materials, a supply which is being consumed much more rapidly than it is being replenished.

It therefore seems to me that building material prices and construction costs will have a tendency to rise above present levels for some time to come and that they will not recede below their present levels until considerable progress has been made in relieving the present shortage of homes and school buildings, until a great portion of the present demand for industrial structures has been satisfied and until changing conditions lead great numbers of men to return to the building trades and, by relieving the present labor shortage, make it possible to secure a greater productivity per man-hour.

This can hardly be brought about in this year or in next year, probably not for years to come.

Practically all of the foremost financial writers are agreed that we are approaching the end of the present period of extravagance, a period in which the tendency of the spender is to purchase articles which are valuable mainly as luxuries, which are rapidly consumed or which, at best, have but a temporary utility.

With the return to thrift and to conservative spending they assure us that we shall see a renewed interest in the purchase and construction of homes. This seems a most logical conclusion, particularly in view of the admitted great shortage of homes, and seems to indicate that even though there may be a gradual slackening off in the general cost of living during the coming year, the possibility of any reduction in the cost of building construction is very remote.

## The Close of the Year 1919.

"Cotton Chats" for December published by the Draper Corporation has the following to say:

The close of the year 1919 finds the cotton mills of this country prosperous beyond any previous period in the history of cotton manufacturing.

Goods are being sold at unheard of prices, and practically all of the mills are running the full legal number of hours.

Meantime the sense of proportion as to economy in costs; effectiveness of administration; and especially product per dollar's worth of investment in plant, investment in machinery, or investment in labor is obscured by the profits following the war.

It may be that the policy of sufficient unto the day is the profit thereof can be adopted as a safe one for the future, but we think that in the long run the far-sighted mills which look ahead and prepare for the competition which is certain to follow will prove to have used the better judgment.

Never in the history of the cotton industry have the operatives received such wages as are now being paid. Never was there such need of automatic machinery to make effective the labor in the mills.

While mills equipped with common looms of the period prevailing up to the advent of the Northrop loom can pay dividends under present conditions, the advantages of the Northrop loom when a period of reduced profits returns will be more pronounced than ever before.

While the Northrop loom reduces the labor cost of weaving 50 to 75 per cent, its more continuous operation increases the product per loom, and the quality of the cloth by the use of the feeder, warp stop-motion and other devices is actually better than that of similar goods woven on common looms.

To meet the reduced working hours in all the cotton mills of the country there must be an increased product per machine, largely through automatic features, or a material increase in the mills and equipment for producing the goods, or both.

Another important factor is that of keeping up the efficiency of existing machinery. Looms more than other cotton machines are subject to severe strains and wear and tear. Certain parts must be replaced from time to time. It is important that such parts fit properly.

With the interests of our loom customers at heart we have increased our facilities for turning out repair work, which is made from the same patterns and machined with the same tools and fixtures as the original parts of the looms. We carry a stock of several hundred tons of finished loom repairs in our works at Hopedale and also in our Southern Supply department, Atlanta, Georgia, so that we may fill orders with reasonable promptness.

## BOBBINS and SPOOLS

### True running warp bobbins a specialty

**The Dana S. Courtney Co.,**  
Chicopee, Mass.

## MONOPOLE OIL

REGISTERED TRADE MARK NO. 70991

**Special Sizing and Finishing Products  
for Cotton, Wool and Silk**

Cream Softener  
Soluble Oils  
Bleaching Oil

Sulphur Black  
Levuline  
Glasgow Sizing

**HYDROSULPHITES**

(For all Purposes)

**Jacques Wolf & Company**

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS  
PASSAIC, N. J.



**United States Dye Industry Report Published.**

Washington.—Manufacturing costs of dyes in the United States at the present time are from two to five times greater than were the German selling prices to American consumers before the war, the Tariff Commission reported to Congress in dealing with the new industry of the country. However, the commission showed that the American costs are lower in most cases than the prices at which German dyes were offered to the Reparation Commission, with the value of the mark at par.

It was warned by the commission that it should not be concluded from the report that American dye producers can compete with foreign manufacturers in all parts of the industry. In some classes of products such as vat and alizarin colors, not included in the commission's report, the foreign producers yet have a competitive advantage born of long practice in complicated productive processes, the commission declared.

Continuing, the commission declared in its report:

"The cost records were not kept on a uniform basis and reflect cost situation with varying degrees of accuracy.

"Mistaken conclusions growing out of inadequate cost records may not be so serious as those caused by chaotic productive conditions. Unless a more detailed study of variations in cost among the several plants is presented great differences of opinion may arise as to the future of the dye industry in this country from the study of average cost figures alone.

"The average costs of such well established products as sulphur black, nigrosine and direct black are found to be increasing in recent periods.

"Another minor source of error appears in depreciation, interest and administrative expenses. The charges for these items on the books of reporting companies were accepted and no attempt has been made to introduce uniformity with respect to them.

"Compared domestic costs for the third quarter of 1919, with price quotations for various times and places are given. Present costs of American made products are from two to five times higher than the pre-war price of dyes and intermediates laid down in this country from Germany. Reparation prices with the German mark valued at par, are in most cases a little higher than the prices of the same dyes in this country at the present time."

**Great Increase in Imports of Textile Manufactures Shown.**

Imports of cotton manufactures were five times greater in January last than during that month a year ago, while imports during the seven months' period ending with January were more than double those during the same period last year, according to statistics made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

During January we imported cot-

ton manufactures to the value of \$11,250,241, as compared with \$2,234,148 during January last year. During the seven months ending with January, our imports were valued at \$48,755,460, as compared with \$21,852,872 during the same period last year and \$27,574,140 during the seven months ending with January, 1918.

Cotton cloths showed a great jump mounting to 16,593,175 square yards during January, as compared with 1,576,813 square yards during January last year. During the seven months ending with January, imports amounted to 55,833,685 square yards valued at \$18,838,169, as compared with 15,537,973 square yards valued at \$5,882,171 during the same period last year, and 28,916,890 square yards valued at \$7,753,125 during the period ending with January, 1918.

**Seth Milliken Passes.**

Spartanburg, S. C.—The death of Seth M. Milliken of New York, widely known to the cotton manufacturing interests of this section by reason of his holdings in local mills, was announced at the offices of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company here Friday. His death early Friday was unexpected, though he had been in ill health and out of active life for three years.

In 1882 Mr. Milliken became interested in Southern cotton mills, largely through his acquaintance with the late John H. Montgomery. He first became an investor in the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, and his interests grew until his holdings also embraced securities in the following mills of South Carolina: Abbeville Cotton Mills, Darlington Manufacturing Company, Drayton Mills, Hartsville Mills, Lockhart Mills, Laurens Cotton Mills, Mills Manufacturing Company, Monarch Cotton Mills, Spartan Mills, Whitney Mills. He was also president or director of nine mills in Maine, one in New Hampshire, one in Massachusetts, one in Alabama, and one in North Carolina. He retired from active business January 1, 1916.

He leaves three children, Seth M. Milliken, who is a surgeon in New York city; G. H. Milligen, a member of his father's firm, and Mrs. Harold A. Hatch, whose husband is also a member of the firm of Deering, Milliken and Company.

**Textiles Now 40 Per Cent. of All Imports.**

It is interesting to note at this time when importations of textiles and wearing apparel are continually increasing that these classes of merchandise comprise about 40 per cent of all the dutiable imports passing through the New York Appraiser's Stores. This includes rugs, carpets, silks, cottons, linens, wearing apparel of every description, hats, etc., from every country in the world. Taking into consideration free and dutiable merchandise, textiles and apparel comprise about 20 per cent of the total. These figures were supplied recently by a customs expert of unquestionable authority.



## Use Daylight to Increase Production

These days, when sales greatly outnumber production, are you slowing up your workmen with dark and gloomy workrooms? If so, brighten them up with Dixielite, the original daylight saver. It lengthens working days without increasing working hours.

Men and women work faster in light, cheery surroundings. Dixielite, the perfected white enamel finish for walls and ceilings, makes lighter, brighter rooms. It saves the eyes of your employees and increases the accuracy and quality of their work; makes working conditions more hygienic; and reduces accidents due to poor light to a minimum.

## DIXIELITE

### The Original Daylight Saver

Dixielite is made for mills, factories and warehouses. It invites daylight to your workrooms and diffuses it to the furthestmost and darkest corners. It furnishes natural light to work by every minute of the day until Old Sol drops behind the horizon.

Electric bills dwindle where Dixielite is used. Put it on your walls and ceilings. It will decrease your overhead and speed up your production. Made in gloss, semi-gloss, and flat finishes. We will gladly send you a free sample.



For every other painting job, use Bay State Liquid Paints. There is a paint, varnish, stain, or enamel to fill every need. INOROUT Varnish does every kind of varnish work. It is all varnishes in one. You can't beat it.

**WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc.**  
LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS IN NEW ENGLAND  
BOSTON, MASS. New York Office, Architects' Bldg.



### Cotton Production By Years and By Four-Year Periods.

The whole cotton situation when viewed from every angle is of such general interest that we give the figures of production and value of lint cotton by years and the average by periods of four years each from 1908. These figures show that the average production for the first

four-year period was 12,638,000 bales between 1908 and 1911, inclusive, which brought to the farmers \$695,267,000, or an average price per bale of about \$55.

In the next four-year period, from 1912 to 1915, inclusive, the average production was 13,797,000 bales, with an average value of \$715,065,000, or an average per bale of \$51.80.

In the last four-year period, from 1916 to 1919, inclusive, the average production was 11,457,000 bales, with an average value of \$1,579,817,000, or an average per bale of about \$138.

The general average for the entire twelve years was 12,629,000 bales, which is far above any crop produced since 1914. The heaviest production in all this twelve-year period was between 1911 and 1914,

inclusive, when the average for that four-year period was about 4,000,000 bales more than the crop of 1919.

For the last five years the decrease in production of cotton has been so serious as compared with the preceding four-year period that there is no wonder the cotton world is somewhat staggered by the situation, which, however, is only in accordance with the inevitable conditions which every cotton manufacturer in the world ought to have been able to foresee.

Most of the cotton manufacturers believed that the cotton growers would in one way or another continue to produce the same enormous crops which they gathered between 1911 and 1914, and now to their amazement they find that the conditions are such that the supply of cotton is falling tremendously short of the world's needs.

Moreover, there is no likelihood that even prices very much higher than the prices which have recently prevailed would make any very serious increase in cotton production for some years to come. Labor conditions, the realization on the part of the farmers that big crops do not always mean more profitable prices to them, and the larger profit which they can make by diversified agriculture, will all combine to prevent any great increase in cotton production for some years to come, and the world must face that situation.

The value and production of cotton, seed value not being included, by years and by periods was as follows:

	Production bales.	Value
1908 .....	13,242,000	\$575,092,000
1909 .....	10,005,000	697,681,000
1910 .....	11,609,500	820,407,000
1911 .....	15,693,000	687,888,000
Four year average (1908-1911)....	12,638,000	\$695,267,000
1912 .....	13,703,000	\$817,055,000
1913 .....	14,156,000	862,708,000
1914 .....	16,135,000	549,036,000
1915 .....	11,192,000	631,460,000
Four year average (1912-1915)....	13,797,000	\$715,065,000
1916 .....	11,450,000	\$1,122,295,000
1917 .....	11,302,000	1,566,198,000
1918 .....	12,040,000	1,663,633,000
1919 .....	11,030,000	1,967,143,000
Four year average (1916-1919)....	11,457,000	\$1,579,817,000
Twelve-year average (1908-1919)....	11,629,000	\$996,716,000

### Goodyear Plant Costs \$360,000.

Greenville, S. C.—Approximately \$260,000 for buildings and \$100,000 for machinery will be the investment of the Chester M. Goodyear company in the new cotton waste mill now under construction just off Hampton avenue extension and near the Poe Mill.

The plant is to be one of the largest and most complete in the country, and a year yet will probably be required before it is finished. Ten warehouses each 50 by 100 feet, are being completed now, and work of erecting the main building, which is to be four stories and will be 100 by 250 feet, will start about June.

Until the new plant is finished, the present plant on South Main and Hammond streets will be used.

# The Attractive Mill Village

is an important factor in securing labor.

THE tendency of the times is toward beauty—and it is universal. Formerly it was characteristic of the wealthy. Now it has found its way into the homes of all classes. The attractiveness of the home, its surroundings and the village as a whole, will play an important part in your labor problems of the future.

The interest of the mill demands *lasting qualities* in the construction of homes for its operatives.

Human nature demands *convenience* of arrangement.

*Comfort* is the inherent right of every human being.

Strictest *economy* at a time of high costs is highly essential in all construction.

**All These—Beauty, Durability, Convenience, Comfort, Economy**

*are the principal features of*

## QUICKBILT BUNGALOWS

Snug, attractive, well-planned, artistic, roomy little bungalows especially designed for attractive, industrial villages.

Built after the practical, thoroughly-proven Patented Garner Locking System, by which all sleepers, joists, panels, plates, rafters, etc., lock securely into each other, forming a type of substantial home that cannot easily be damaged and which will neither give, bend, crack, pucker nor warp, even under the greatest strain. Especially designed for the homes of bosses or operatives. The doubly secure process of erection warrants comfort, even in extremes of hot or cold weather.

QUICKBILT Bungalows are the most economical homes possible. They are made in large quantities according to patented methods in a systematic manner by a plant which covers the entire operation from the forest to the finished house. As a result with every short cut to perfection and economy afforded the cost of manufacture is cut in half and all extra middle-men's profits and commissions are avoided. They are sold direct to you from the forest.

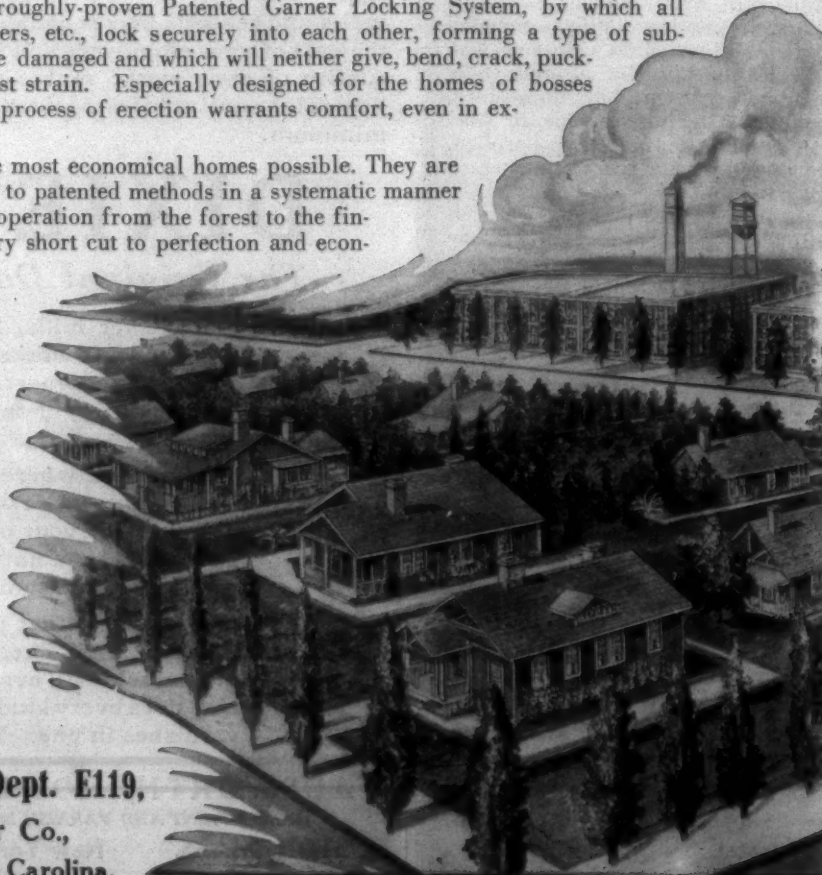
Arriving already built with nothing left but the erection, the labor usually necessary for construction is reduced to a minimum. There will be no piles of waste lumber left. Every waste in material, time, labor and money is avoided.

**The Most Logical, Modern,  
Practical, Economical  
Method of Home  
Building.**

For fuller explanation address

**QUICKBILT Bungalow Dept. E119,**

A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co.,  
Charleston, . . . South Carolina.





## BUILDING INDUSTRY OUTLOOK HOPEFUL

Foremost among the factors that are responsible for persistent confidence in the immediate future of the building industry is that relating to supply and price of materials, according to the Dow Service aDaily Building Reports. It is known that the demand will tax supply for a long time to come, but the speediest way to absorb this demand is to meet it with supply. Actual construction work is progressing only as fast as materials are being delivered. At present production is slightly in excess of shipment and delivery, due to car shortage on railroads, but competition among railroads is happily clearing this situation. It will be only a short while before shipments, for a time, will exceed production. Then will come the full realization of the real stampede for building materials that has been deferred for more than a year.

Actual construction work, regardless of plan filings and building permits reported, will develop only as the supply of building materials can be augmented, but any marked stimulus in this direction can be expected only when retardant legislation producers themselves. Here rests the real answer to the housing and commercial space shortage problem. Under the excess profits tax plan there is no incentive to produce enough building materials to meet the greatest demand of its kind the world has ever known. Leading architects are almost of a single voice in accord with some plan that will reawaken the interest of the building material producer to quicken his activity in the form of a fair but continuous profit on his production. Recent action toward this end has been stimulated by the growing and somewhat alarming tendency of financiers to pull apart from building investments in this and other cities in favor of municipalities which escape all the harassing and unnecessary burdens at present common to those in building activities.

The hopeful eyes of the building world are therefore centered upon a bill introduced into the House of Representatives to substitute for the excess profits tax a very small tax on consumption of "turn-over" of all business throughout the United States. It is only a twenty-five cent tax on every one hundred dollars worth of sales or fraction thereof, the collection thereof to be performed in a simple manner.

As the crying need of the day, especially the hope for a speedy solution of the space shortage throughout the country, centers in a demand for vastly increased production of building materials, it seems to those in the architectural and engineering professions and in the building industry, who have expressed themselves on this subject, that the provisions of this bill offer the quickest way out of the national enigma.

In the interim valiant efforts are

being made to hold the building material price situation in hand. There is a slight shrinkage in plate glass discounts, the quotation being 55 per cent on sizes below five square feet and 60 on prices for sizes over that limit, but as a matter of fact the market is so shrunken today that any quotation is merely a nominal one, which is also true to a degree in the wire lath market. Common brick is firm at \$25 wholesale, with the usual additional charge for handling, carting and 15 per cent for delivery. There is still hope for an early adjustment of the differences existing between the bricklayers and their employers. Second-hand brick, however, which has been quoted at \$54 for a load of 3,000, has been sold at \$50, but here again quotations are hardly more than nominal. Linseed oil has gone up slightly.

The steel situation is showing more activity, with most of the construction market disposed to continue its placidity with regard to differences between organized labor and their employers, but with a general support of the faction that will first permit building to proceed. Barreled lime is being sold subject to price in effect when order is shipped, whether by rail or water.

General conditions controlling the building material price and supply markets indicate ample supply for immediate needs. Prices are steady but exceedingly firm. They invite immediate acceptance under sellers' conditions and terms. Less and less is heard of premiums, but this condition might quickly return if the building material producer is not encouraged to throw in his complete capacity and the building investor is shooed into other investment markets.

### Rebuild French Textile Mills in Two Years.

Complete restoration within two years of the ruined textile industry in northern France is considered not only possible, but probable, according to advices forwarded to the Bankers Trust Company by its London correspondent. About 40,000 workers are estimated to be employed in mills which a year ago were either razed or had been looted of their machinery by enemy armies.

Much of this machinery has been recovered, damaged machinery has been repaired and new machinery has arrived from England and the United States. This, coupled with united efforts on the part of the Government and the manufacturers, is eliminating the belief that France would lose her foreign trade before a resumption of her textile industry could be effected.

Government statistics indicate that as early as October last 162 French textile plants in the North were in operation employing 30,384 workers, compared to 265 factories in 1914 employing 106,000 workers.

## A Trying Period

All lines of business are suffering more or less on account of the shortage of materials and this is particularly true in the Electrical Industries.

We are fortunate as Jobbers in having looked ahead and secured shipments of reasonable quantities of supplies and can offer the trade prompt deliveries on most all standard lines.

We will appreciate the privilege of serving you.

**Perry-Mann Electric Co.**  
Columbia, S. C.

## Why a Morse Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

**DO YOU KNOW** about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive, The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?

Write for Booklets

Send for INFORMATION  
Address NEAREST Office  
FACTS will Surprise You



**Morse Chain Co.**  
Ithaca, N. Y.



ASSISTANCE FREE

Cleveland  
Chicago  
Boston  
New York

Greensboro, N. C.  
Detroit  
Pittsburgh  
San Francisco

Atlanta  
Montreal  
Minneapolis  
St. Louis

"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our  
Efficiency, Durability and Service



### Illegal Lowering of Cotton Prices Charged.

Atlanta, Ga.—Five local cotton firms have been charged with conspiracy to depress the price of cotton and prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law has been asked by J. J. Brown, State commissioner of agriculture, and Lem B. Jackson, director of the State market bureau, when they petitioned Judge Samuel H. Sibley, of the district Federal Court Saturday to restrain the defendants from carrying out their alleged unlawful agreement. Judge Sibley set the case down for a hearing on March 20.

The petition specifically charges that on February 28, George H. McFadden & Bros., the Latham-Bradshaw Cotton Co., Anderson, Clayton & Co., The Howard-Taylor Co., and the Strickland-Jordan Co., in the office of the Atlanta Commercial Exchange, entered into an unlawful agreement with each other whereby all the lower grades of cotton were reduced 2 cents or more per pound under the former ruling price.

So far as known this is the first case in which State officials have invoked the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to prevent unlawful combinations or agreements in restraint of trade.

The petition, filed by Hub H. Dean, of Gainesville, as attorney for the complainants, charges that the defendants sold for future delivery large quantities of cotton, and the time for delivery being near, they met in Atlanta in the Commercial

Exchange, when they jointly entered into an agreement to force down the price of cotton; that they jointly agreed to arbitrarily fix the price of cotton, and arranged a schedule of prices at which quotations would be made on the market, this schedule being given in the petition in detail.

The petition further charges that the defendants, together with others who are as yet unknown, had already "arbitrarily fixed the price of cotton on the market" by entering into illegal combination and agreement, but were not satisfied with the illegal profits thus gained and, when future delivery contracts were sold by them, they attempted to further "defraud and damage" the farmers arbitrarily and illegally violating the Sherman anti-trust act. The allegation is made that the illegal combination is still in existence and is intended to and has depressed the price of certain grades of cotton as much as 2 cents per pound, the whole result of the combination having been to affect the entire cotton market from 6½ to 14 cents per pound.

Neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Jackson would discuss how they came by their evidence. Both declared, however, that the evidence which they were ready to produce in court would bear out every allegation made.

Vigorous denial is made by the cotton brokerage houses of the charges preferred against them and they are understood to be taking legal steps to fight the allegations. J. Eblin, secretary-treasurer of the North Georgia Cotton Buyers' &

Manufacturers' Association and manager of The Howard-Taylor Co., one of the defendants, declared the cotton merchants are being made "the target for abuse and ignorant criticism by various self-styled friends of the farmer."

The cotton business of the South is conducted upon a narrower margin of profit than any other business of which he is aware, Mr. Eblin states, characterizing the laws of this State as serving only to make business more difficult and exist only because of a common lack of knowledge of the technique of the business.

### Atlantic Dyestuff Company Buys Property.

The Newington Shipyard of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, located just north of Portsmouth, N. H., on the Piscataqua river, has been purchased by the Atlantic Dyestuff Company, Boston, with branches in Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Charlotte and Chicago, as a site for a new and greatly enlarged works, to care for its rapidly increasing business.

Work has been started on the buildings necessary for the works the company requires, which will include units for the manufacture of Sulphur Black, Sulphur Blue and other Sulphur colors, Azo and other colors, various intermediates and coal-tar specialties will be completed as soon as possible.

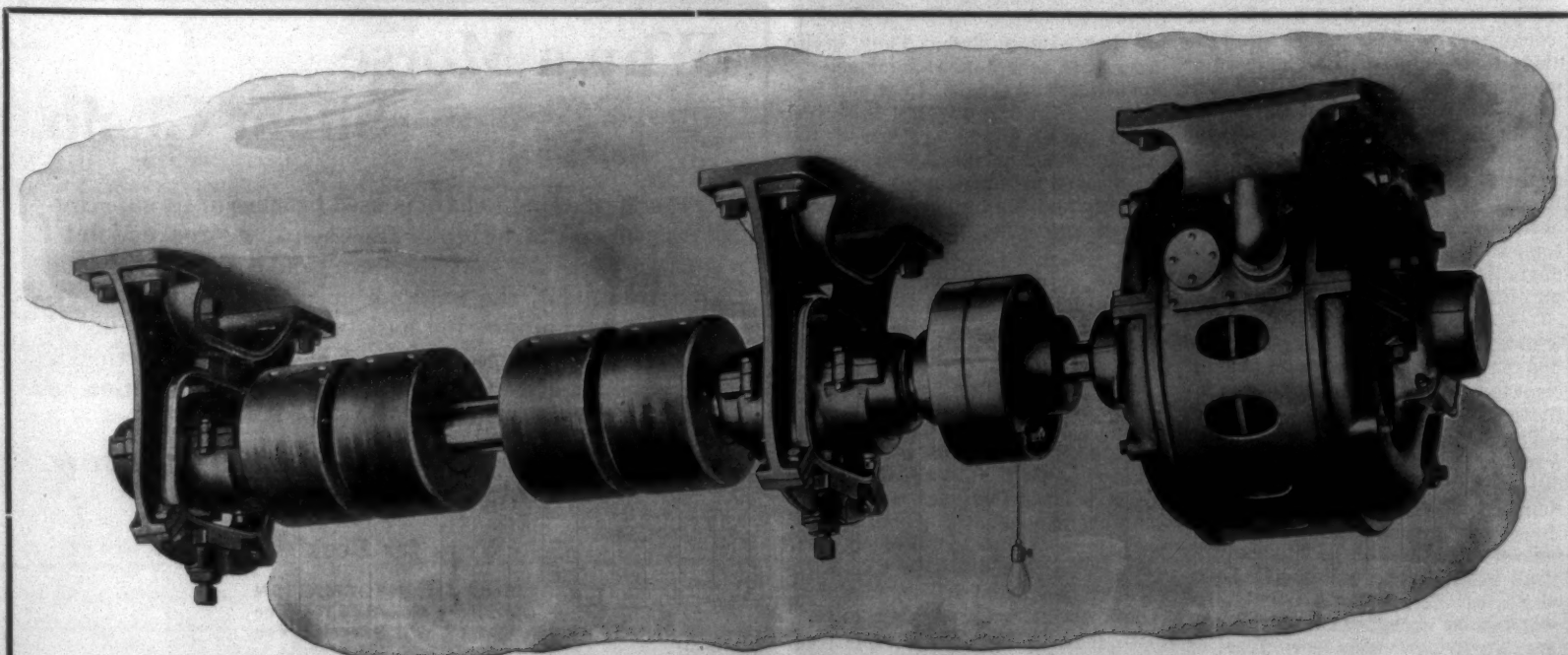
The company will keep its works at Burrage, Massachusetts going during the construction of its Ports-

mouth works, and as the various units at Portsmouth are put into operation, the duplicate units at Burrage will be moved there and installed as reserve equipment.

With the unequaled facilities this location affords in the way of both rail and water transportation, drainage, freedom from nuisance, etc., the Atlantic Dyestuff Company will be in position to manufacture many products which other chemical works less favorably situated cannot, for one reason or another, produce.

When this company's plant, located at Burrage, was burned early last spring, there was some question about its continuing in the dye-manufacturing business; the demand for its various products was so insistent from the mills purchasing same through its sales agents that its owners decided to rebuild, and organize their own sales force; the result is that its sales have increased many fold during the past few months. During this time the Atlantic has made many long-term contracts, some of which run for a number of years, totalling several million dollars, for its products, and is today making substantially one-half of the Sulphur Black made and sold in this country; hence the necessity for a new and larger works.

This enterprise is an earnest of the faith of this company's owners and managers in the fairness of our Government in protecting the American coal-tar dyestuff industry against unfair or ruinous foreign competition.



### OUR SPECIAL FOUR FRAME DRIVE

For the Electrification of Old Mills

With this new drive all pulleys are on one end and can be adjusted to suit any spacing between frames. This makes it unnecessary to move the frames in the electrification of old mills.

Motors for All Textile Drives

# ALLIS-CHALMERS

MILWAUKEE, WIS. U. S. A.

### EQUIPMENT

Special Spinning Frame Motor for ceiling suspension, equipped with conduit terminal box.

Bushing Type Flexible Coupling.

Adjustable Hangers.

Shaft with paper pulleys for driving four spinning frames.



**Warehouse Plan Held Up By Financial Conditions.**

Rufus R. Wilson, president of the Union Cotton Warehouse Organization Corporation of Delaware, has sent a circular to stockholders stating that three serious obstacles make impracticable full execution in the early future of the plans for which the Union Cotton Warehouse Organization Corporation of Delaware was brought into being. These are, first, present financial conditions which render most difficult the flotation of industrial securities, either in the form of preferred stock or bonds; second, current high costs of construction, which, on warehouses and terminals erected at this time, would impose a financial burden making impossible their profitable operation in future, unless unfair charges were exacted for service, and, third, the excessive valuations placed upon existing plants by owners, willing to sell only at present replacement costs.

It is generally known that new financing held up by current unfavorable conditions in the investment market aggregates not less than \$150,000,000. A number of recent issues remain in the hands of the underwriters, who can find no market for them at the moment.

Careful observers are of the opinion that the high costs of construction now prevailing are at their peak, and that within a few months new building can be undertaken much below present prices. The cost of warehouse construction begun at this time would aggregate from ten to fifteen dollars a bale, and this would prevent successful competition with existing plants erected on a lower scale of prices. Moreover, prevailing uncertainty as to deliveries of building materials and an insufficient and uncertain labor supply, resulting in the refusal of contractors to estimate conservatively on any large undertaking, put out of the question construction which would be ready for used at the beginning of the next cotton season. The corporation has under consideration a number of existing plants, at prices assuring a net annual return of not less than 10 per cent, and the acquisition of these properties will, in most instances, represent in the main an exchange of securities. It has, therefore, been decided to at once incorporate a permanent company which, as speedily as conditions permit, will take over these properties and contract for new construction.

The name of the new organization will in all probability be United States Warehouses and Terminals, Incorporated. It will have an authorized initial capital of 100,000 shares of common stock of no par value, and \$10,000,000 of cumulative preferred stock bearing interest at 7 per cent and subject to call on any dividend date at 105. The volume and character of the bonds to be issued by the new corporation will be subject to determination as occasion demands. The Union Cotton Warehouse Organization Corporation of Delaware will transfer its assets, options and all data collected by it to the new corporation.

By exchange of its securities for those of existing corporations, and by the sale of the former as soon as there is an improvement of conditions in the investment market, the United States Warehouses and Terminals, Incorporated, plans to acquire properties at various concentrating centers and ports in the South, and it will also proceed to complete the purchase of desirable sites at Augusta, Little Rock, Memphis, Mobile, Raleigh, Savannah, Spartanburg and Texas City, where new and adequate construction will be inaugurated at the earliest date consistent with sound financing and economic operation. If a fair measure of local support is assured, a site will be acquired and a general warehouse constructed at Atlanta.

Eventually, the United States Warehouses and Terminals, Incorporated, will acquire or construct warehouses with adequate compress and shipping facilities at these points: Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Charlotte, Columbia, Greenville, S. C.; Greenwood, Miss.; Houston, Little Rock, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Norfolk, Opelika, Raleigh, Savannah, Selma, Shreveport, Spartanburg, Texas City and Vicksburg. No property will be purchased or constructed which will not assure an annual net return of at least 10 per cent on the investment involved.

This is an undertaking mainly affecting the South, and a majority of the officers and directors of the United States Warehouses and Terminals, Incorporated, will be representative Southern men.

The formation of the Security Discount Corporation, an integral part of a general plan for nationalizing and standardizing cotton credits, will be effected at an early date and pushed forward with all possible dispatch, so that when need arises it will be ready to furnish a market for paper having as collateral the receipts of the United States Warehouses and Terminals, Incorporated. It is intended that the latter organization shall be the principal owner of the Security Discount Corporation, thus affording additional assurance of liberal and increasing returns to its stockholders.

Pending the return of favorable financial conditions, there will be no depletion of the cash assets, either of the present or the proposed company, by payments for salary or like disbursements. Aside from the cost of securing such additional data as may be necessary to the rounding out of the general plan, which will involve only a nominal amount, it is the purpose of the officers and directors to hold these assets intact for the present, investing them in short term Government securities.

**What's in a Name?**

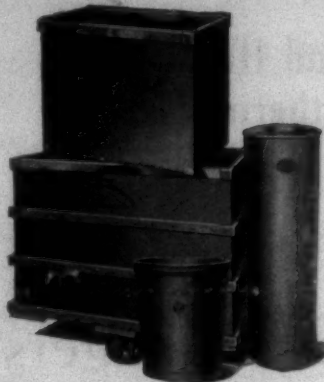
The doctor said, as he bent over the patient. "I don't quite like your heart action." Then as he again applied the stethoscope, he added:

"You have, I take it, had some trouble with angina pectoris?"

"Well, doc," said the young man, rather sheepishly, "you're partly right; only that ain't her name."

**MICHAEL & BIVENS, INC.****ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS****Mill Wiring and Armature Winding**

Phone 133

**GASTONIA, N. C.****LAMINAR MILL RECEPTACLES****VUL-COT Fibre Has Given Laminar Mill Receptacles Their Famous Endurance**

Just think of the qualities that mill receptacles must possess to give the service your work requires, and give it for years.

Strength, toughness, hardness, rust and corrosion resistance, smoothness—some materials have some of these qualities to the same extent as Vul-Cot Fibre—but Vul-Cot alone possesses them all.

And in addition it cannot dent, crack or splinter. It shows no wear till a hole appears. Throughout its life it maintains its every ideal quality 'till it is worn clear through.

That is why Laminar Receptacles have lasted in many mills for a quarter century.

Full particulars and illustrations of Laminar trucks, roving cans, doffing and waste boxes and all receptacles will be sent immediately upon your request—also samples of Vul-Cot Fibre.

**AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.**

Sole proprietors and manufacturers  
New England Dept: 12 Pearl St., Boston  
C. C. Bell, Vice-Pres., Resident Manager  
Head Office & Factories, Wilmington, Del.

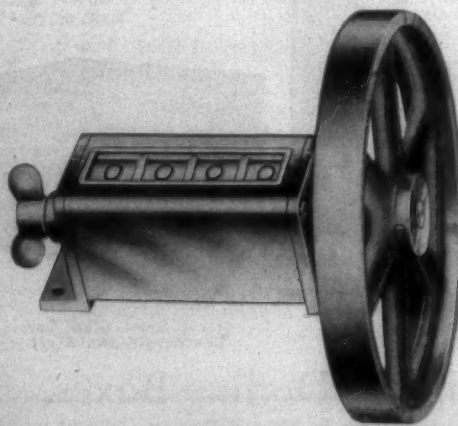
**A Day's Work  
Becomes Known**

You'd like many an operative to take his job more seriously—put a higher estimate on the standard for a fair day's work.

The records of a **Veeder Counter** show plainly the possibilities of getting more out of a machine, where a man has done less than his best.

**Veeder  
COUNTERS**

convince the worker by his own observation just what is right for the job, and the amount of work his employer should expect as an equitable return for good wages.



This **Set-Back Lineal Measuring Counter** records the product of machines in feet, and measures very accurately the length of cloth passing under it. The straight face friction wheel is one foot in circumference, and will not slip on the finest fabrics. A suitable counter for finishing, drying, dyeing, calendering and inspection machinery.

Veeder Counters for textile machine use are especially built and adapted to the requirements of textile mills. The full textile line is shown in a separate booklet; write for copy.

**The Veeder Mfg. Co.** 63 Sargeant St.  
Hartford, Conn.



## Employers Liability Insurance

Exclusively for—

Cotton Yarn and Hosiery  
Mills of the Southern States  
Millers Indemnity  
Underwriters

Bailey & Collins, Managers

On a mutual plan not subject under any circumstances to the contingent liability of assessment. Your maximum cost is absolutely fixed.

### Safety, Service then Savings

If your present liability insurance policy is not entirely satisfactory, write our

Greenville, S. C.  
OFFICE

## Belgians Seek American Capital To Build Mill

Interesting facts regarding the cotton industry in Belgium are set forth in an appeal from Brussels for American capital to finance a mill in that country, for the production of cotton linings.

This appeal, which was issued some time ago, but has only recently reached this country, states that Belgium has been a producer of cotton goods from times way back in history. But, owing to its size and its economical ways of developing plants within its borders, no mill was ever set up to be compared to the ones producing specialties as made in the United States of America, apart from one or two mills making printed goods.

Statistics are not, however, available in the same way as those existing in the United States of America or elsewhere. Still, from reliable work based upon facts, the production of this country amounts to a great variety of goods that can be classified as follows: Sheetings, jaconas, prints, flannelettes, striped trouserings, blankets and some fancy goods. In fact, specialties, also, but manufactures solely to cater to a special taste for the country itself, and some export markets. Aside of that, the imports in cotton goods are characterized in the following goods: Printed cotton voiles of all grades; moires, satins, sleeve linings, pocketings, ducks, etc.

Among the imported articles, however, there is one which is most important—the satin, the black cotton, plain or mercerized satin. Belgium is tributary of England, France, and was of Germany, until 1914, for that line of goods, also. No mill is fitted up to produce that article and make it such that it shall command the attention—and, to do it properly, because it is a substantial business, it is proposed to establish a modern weaving plant in a certain village of the Flanders, in Belgium.

A cotton mill owner at Renaix (Belgium) is manufacturing at that place cotton gabardines. Born in that town, and having grown up with the development of the spinning and weaving and also dyeing plants existing in that section, conversant with all the goods made there and in Belgium, he preconizes establishing a modern factory in one of the neighboring villages, where skilled labor can be had on favorable conditions.

According to his views, a weaving plant ought to be erected, with 200 looms, capable of producing daily 5,000 metres, or 1,500,000 metres per annum, of 300 working days. The amount of looms stated has been carefully studied.

To execute such an idea needs co-operation, and it is offered to an American party or parties who would subscribe towards the capital of a company to be formed, or any organization that would suit the principal contributors. Owing to the very unfavorable exchange, the

dollar is actually about 8 francs 50 centimes, instead of 5 francs 20 centimes in ordinary times. The price of the necessary 200 Northrop looms would therefore cost at present in Belgium money from 60 to 65 per cent more, owing to this unfavorable exchange.

In forming such a company, with the sole object of manufacturing cotton linings, competition will be excluded. Up to the present, Belgium is for 95 per cent tributary for this kind of goods from France and England.

The co-operation of American capital is asked, not only for furnishing the automatic looms, but also the raw material, viz., cotton yarns. It is especially advisable to have it because it will be proved that the production here will be so economical that the owners of the plant will benefit in many ways of this opening, for now and in the future.

From the patterns going herewith is shown what can be produced. As price means everything, the following may be taken as a conservative statement:

First to be considered is the labor question.

In the villages skilled weavers can be had, who are not affiliated to syndicates, like in the towns, for instance, Renaix, Ghent, Courtrai, etc.

In Renaix, a weaver will refuse to work more than two looms, notwithstanding he is offered much higher wages. He refuses on principle to do this, while in the villages they are, on the contrary, quite willing to work on more than two—even on 10 looms. A Renaix weaver, on two looms, will produce 50 metres per day; a village weaver, with 10 looms, will produce 250 metres per day.

In the second place, will have to be considered the nearest market—and this is the Belgian home market. An article like we can produce will find a ready sale in Belgium.

The co-operation of the mill owner, who not only knows all the phases of manufacturing, spinning and weaving, is secured, but also of a first-class salesman, knowing the whole of that cotton line in Belgium, and who had a long and good training in the United States, as well.

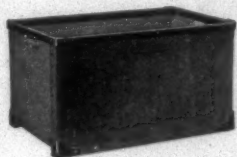
Besides the Belgian home markets, we certainly will produce also for export, our price being lower than anywhere else.

The article as shown by the patterns can be improved, and a better finish can be given later on. The present finish can be given later on. The present finish is all that is needed for the demand. Of course, better mercerizing can be obtained; this is only a mechanical improvement. But as far as the dyeing is concerned it is next to none, and we have arrangements with a special dyeing plant, where all goods can be turned out at once.

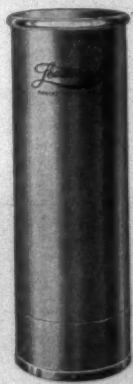
For the reasons above mentioned,

## Leatheroid

### The Best Fibre Mill Equipment



No. 3 Leatheroid Box



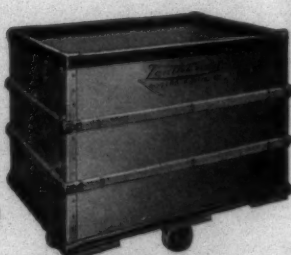
No. 1 Roving Can (Solid Fibre—rolled top)



Doffing Car



No. 3 Mill Car—all Leatheroid



No. 2 Steel Clad Car  
Leatheroid and Steel

We specialize on Doffing Boxes,  
Roving Cans, Mill Cars, etc.

Sold by Leading Southern Mill Supply Houses

### ROGERS FIBRE CO.

Leatheroid Sales Division

1024 Filbert Street

PHILADELPHIA



the co-operation is asked from an American firm, who would be willing to subscribe towards the capital of the company, against the advantages to be obtained in forming the said company.

The 200 automatic looms, "Northrop," individual and electrical drive, with complete mill installations, and winding and warping and sizing machines, etc., are estimated to cost 500 francs each. These require, therefore, 1,000,000 francs. Necessary working capital, 500,000 francs. Together, 1,500,000 francs.

The cost price of the goods is: Width, 140 centimeters. Basis 235 grammes of cotton yarn at 10 francs equals 2 francs 35 centimes. Weaving, 10 centimes; general expense calculated by increasing the weaving cost with 200 per cent, 20 centimes, is 30 centimes. Warping, setting up, etc., 14 centimes. Dyeing and finishing, 90 centimes. Manufacturing waste 5 per cent, 12 centimes. Total, 3 francs 81 centimes.

Ten per cent profit on 2 francs 81 centimes 90 equals 4 francs 23 centimes per meter, to which must be added 5 per cent commission for the sales agency of the factory.

The production of one loom will at least be 25 meters per day. The 200 looms, producing 5,000 meters daily, will in 300 working days give 1,500,000 meters, which, sold at 4 francs 45 centimes, means a yearly sale of 6,675,000 francs, or more than four times the total capital of the company.

The cost price being 3 francs 81 centimes per meter, the 1,500,000 meters will cost 5,715,000 francs.

Deducting this amount from the total amount of sales, the company will earn 930,000 francs per annum net, or 62 per cent on a capital of 1,500,000 francs.

The sales agency guarantees the disposal of a total production of 1,500,000 meters at the cost price, plus 10 per cent, or 4 francs 23 centimes. And it is also proposed that the capital of the company would be 1,500,000 francs, divided into 3,000 6 per cent preferred shares of 500 francs each.

A same amount of ordinary stock, viz., 3,000, without face value, and participating in the net profits equally with the preference shares, after these will have received the 6 per cent interest.

The company could be a limited liability company, established under the laws of Belgium.

(Editor's Note—The figures mentioned here above were applicable at the time this note was written—namely, October, 1919. Presently the proportionate advance of yarn and rate of exchange would modify the result obtained, but in the same proportion, save that the higher the dollar is against the franc the better for the investment.)

#### Lumberton Cotton Mills.

##### Lumberton, N. C.

J. A. Green.....Superintendent  
D. R. Bullock.....Carder  
D. R. Bullock....Carder and Spinner  
Alex Meshaw.....Dyer  
L. E. Taylor.....Master Mechanic

#### Work Is First Need to Restore the World, Says Supreme Council.

"Better output on the part of the workers in every country" is one of the foremost requirements for the restoration of the world, according to a memorandum issued Tuesday in London by the Supreme Council on world economic conditions. The memorandum also makes a number of specific recommendations, the more important being summarized as follows:

Each government should immediately consider means for urging upon its nationals in every rank of life the vital necessity of suppressing extravagance and reducing expenditure, so as to bridge the gap which must for some years exist between the demand for and the supply of essential commodities.

It is essential that early steps be taken to secure the deflation of credit and currency (first) by the reduction of recurrent Government expenditure within the limits of the revenue; (second) by the imposition of such additional taxation as is necessary to secure this result, (third) by the funding of short-term obligations by means of loans subscribed out of the people's savings; (fourth) by the immediate limitation and graduation curtailment of note circulation.

Establishment of commercial credits to enable impoverished countries to obtain raw materials.

The memorandum states that "the civilization of Europe has indeed been shaken and set back, but it is far from being irretrievably ruined by the tremendous struggle through which she has passed."

"Taking the allied countries as a whole, the recovery of industry has been remarkable. The citizens of every country are once again resuming their normal occupations of home life, and in their renewed labors the conference sees a clear sign of renewed prosperity."

The memorandum reviews conditions in Europe at length. Its estimates the increased cost of living in the United States as 120 per cent; Great Britain, 170, and France, Italy and Belgium at 300 per cent.

It considers general extravagances as phenomena following all great catastrophes. It estimates the worlds' total war debt at £40,000,000,000, and points out that gold prices have risen, as well as paper, instancing the increase in prices in the United States while the gold standard remains effective.

It attributes profiteering and the increase in prices to the scarcity of goods.

#### His Goat.

"I've come to kill the printer," said the little man as he entered the Bobtail office. "Any printer in particular?" asked the foreman. "Oh, any kind will do. I would prefer a small one, but I've got to make some sort of a show at a fight or leave home, since the paper called my wife's tea party a 'swill affair.'"

## Griswold Supply Company

Successors To

Georgia Supply Company

Direct Mill Representatives

MACON

GEORGIA

## Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

## Closer Prices— Closer Terms— Closer Collecting—

That is the trend of sound trade.

That is the consensus of opinion expressed in letters we recently received from hundreds of leading manufacturers and wholesalers in every part of the country.

Men with the vision to foresee any reactive tendencies of business usually have the foresight to safeguard their resources against such reaction. They welcome the complete Protection and Service afforded by the American Company's Credit Insurance. It will pay Manufacturers and Jobbers to send for the full particulars of the American's Unlimited Policy.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO.  
OF NEW YORK E. M. TREAT, PRESIDENT

"The Company That Issues the Unlimited Policy."

91 William St., New York City  
415 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.  
Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit  
And all principal cities

H. A. LONDON, General Agent  
Realty Building  
Phone 3122  
Charlotte, N. C.





## The National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

is now producing a wide range of Colors adapted for dyeing cotton in all stages of manufacture, including Indigo, Carbanthrene Olive, Alizarine, Direct, Sulphur and developed Colors.

Our Technical Department and the well equipped laboratories of our different branches are at the disposal of dyers. Our advice involves no obligation.

## National Aniline & Chemical Co.

INCORPORATED  
Main Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York  
Southern Office and Warehouse  
236 West First Street  
Charlotte, N. C.

## BOSSON & LANE

### Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.



## AMERICAN HIGH SPEED CHAIN

Seventeen years the business of American High Speed Chain has given to proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

This long experience has established one important truth—That the mechanically simple construction which distinguishes American High Speed Chain most fully meets the requirements of all conditions of service.

We have also learned that with belts nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to believe that? Is it worth anything to you to know it if it should happen to be true?

**ABELL HOWE COMPANY**  
Chicago, Ill.

Branch Offices in  
E. S. PLAYNE, Southern Rep., Greenville, S. Car.

## Our System of Warehouses— What It Should Be.

By J. M. Workman\*

(One of a series of articles by J. M. Workman, Warehouse Engineer, who is making headquarters at Raleigh, serving both the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture in the development of cotton warehouses, from Cotton Facts.)

The time has come when the farmers of North Carolina are in a position to become independent in the growing and marketing of their crops. The recent years of prosperity have seen sufficient accumulation of capital in the hands of the farmer to enable him to place his production and marketing on a sound business basis. Upon his doing so depends in a large measure his hold upon future prosperity. The first requisite for business organization among farmers is their control of such storage facilities as will enable them to market their products. The erection of storage warehouses under local and efficient management is the key to the marketing problem of the farmer.

In providing storage facilities the local company must recognize the importance not only of providing physical protection of the product to be stored, but must also see that the organization is of such strength and development along business lines that the patron of the company will be assured every reasonable facility for financing his products in storage. Upon this depends the ability of the farmer to sell when market conditions and his own situation render disposal of his crop most advantageous to him.

The activity of the warehouse company must not cease with the provision of physical protection of the products and financial protection of their owner, but should be so serve as a place of business for its constituted that the warehouse may patrons, enabling them both individually and collectively to negotiate the most advantageous sales. It is not advisable, however, that the warehouse company engage in the actual purchase and sale of commodities stored.

Advantageous marketing may be accomplished simply by the assembly of a large quantity of local products and invitations extended to buyers. In this service the warehouse management may act as sales agent for its patrons, making sales continuously or on special days when a number of buyers are invited to be present. Perhaps still more advantageous sales may be made through the formation of local co-operative marketing associations incorporated under the laws of the State, or intermediate between these methods several individuals may club together and jointly arrange for sales of their products. Where such systems are followed it is not unusual for farmers to secure prices materially above market quotations, and often to effect sales where otherwise they could not individually secure a market.

An important point is considera-

tion in selecting a building design or type of construction as a factor of depreciation, yet this is a consideration which is all too often overlooked. It should be remembered that deterioration sets in the moment a building is erected. The effect of time may be so slow as to be entirely overlooked, but it must be remembered that every building is effected by time and usage. This depreciation may be as high as 10 per cent of the investment cost, while with a building constructed of reinforced concrete the depreciation costs may be easily as low as 2 per cent. These sums should be considered as a part of the operating costs just as much as the item of labor or repairs.

While the natural inclination of the layman in considering warehouse plans is to think of the kind of building he will have, a moment's reflection will show that this is a matter of secondary consideration, important though it is. He should first consider the character of service the warehouse company will render and the scope of its organization.

In some sections of the country there have sprung up small local warehouses which substantially are privately owned and privately operated. Such warehouses meet the first requisite for cotton storage in that they afford physical protection, but practically individual ownership and operation affects very adversely the financial service which such warehouses may render. The necessary small scale of operation renders adequate fire protection with low insurance rates impracticable. The operating expenses of such warehouses may, of course, vary from a negligible to an extremely heavy charge, depending upon how closely the warehouses affords service only to the individual who owns it.

Next comes the small town warehouse having a storage capacity of perhaps two to five thousand bales of cotton, operated by a corporation, individual or partnership under such conditions that its receipts issued under the State or Federal supervision may be satisfactory for security purposes. However, this warehouse, in many instances, can not afford such fire protection as will enable it to get insurance rates sufficiently low to make the storage of cotton profitable to producers; but chief of all handicaps is that of necessarily high overhead expenses of operation with the resulting tendency toward inferior service.

Neither of these warehousing plans afford any reasonable degree of marketing service or facilities, nor can it be expected that they may be able to develop very far in this direction, for reasons so obvious that I need not mention them.

Contrasting sharply with these types of warehouses is the concentration warehouse, where they may readily be secured the combined advantages of low insurance, low over-



head expenses, a minimum of fluctuation in storage and a maximum of service in marketing. Notwithstanding these advantages the farmer has not been benefited by concentration warehouses as he might for the reason that they have been usually in no sense operated for his benefit. Moreover, their operation in many instances has been so necessary and profitable from a mercantile standpoint, that insurance rates have been to a large extent overlooked, and poor engineering renders many of these plants uneconomical, both in respect to insurance and labor costs in operation. Were such warehouses operated by and in the interest of the farmers, they would doubtless prove a most perfect machine combined with the plans of the American Cotton Association for market corporations.

Notwithstanding all of these advantages which I have pointed out for the concentration warehouse, it is in my judgment a practical impossibility at the present time. The cotton producer feels that he suffered such a buse at the hands of unscrupulous dealers that he is reluctant to be far separated from his cotton. Therefore, we are forced to recognize the fact that if the farmer is to warehouse his cotton there must be warehouses near at hand, operated by those whom he knows and has confidence in.

The plan of warehouse organization which will serve best the farmers of North Carolina combines the advantages of all these plans mentioned.

#### Mill Employees Get Ready for Big Gardens.

The following article from the Schoolfield Progress is applicable to most cotton mill villages in the South at present and especially those located in the suburbs of the larger towns and cities:

"High cost of living, a condition that we are unable to get away from on account of a slackening up in production and the vast amount of American foodstuffs being exported to Europe, make it more imperative than ever that we should cultivate home gardens this spring and summer.

"Employees of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, for the most part, have nice little gardens, and it is hard to estimate in dollars and cents the worth of the vegetables grown yearly in these gardens. If our people will go about their gardening this year in a businesslike way, they will reap greater benefit than ever before, for your little gardens will yield more value than ever and you will appreciate the vegetables more. It wouldn't be a bad idea to raise more than you can use, for you have neighbors who may be unable to cultivate gardens this summer, and they need the vegetables.

"Then, Danville residents are not supplied with sufficient grounds for gardens, and there is always a ready sale for vegetables. For instance, there are few of us who could not have now a lettuce bed, under glass, of course. If you had such a bed you could dispose of any surplus

you might have at, at least, twelve or fifteen cents the bunch. Your editor knows of a man in Virginia who has become rich raising lettuce. There are lots of ways for the kids to make money and keep busy in the springtime, and we know of nothing more healthful and profitable from every standpoint than gardening.

"Unfortunately, Danville has a poor market. Now and then a farmer will bring in a load of produce and usually a grocer gets a whack at it, buying the whole lot and adding a profit. It should not worry us, for there is land enough adjacent to Schoolfield for all of us to have a garden. True, you may be unable to get just the spot you want, but any spot beats none. Those of our employees who live in Danville and have no garden can purchase vegetables from employees who have gardens. It would not be a bad plan to have a market day at Schoolfield, and let all the produce be assembled at a convenient point. Farmers might be invited to bring produce here on stated dates and employees could get fresh produce at a reasonable price. Butter, eggs, chickens, home-killed meats, in fact, all the things from the farm might be sold here on market day, and we believe our people would appreciate and patronize such an enterprise.

"However, we are all going to have nice gardens this summer. We are going to put life and beauty in and around our cottages and sweet, fragrant flowers, and singing birds will cheer us on to our tasks in the morning and delight us when we re-

turn weary at night. To those who have not the inclination or foresight we urge you now to make preparation for a flower garden. A few vines around the porch, a shrub here and there will add to the attractiveness of the little home the dear wife tries so hard to keep tidy and neat. Progress is with you and will suggest from time to time seeds and planting methods.

"And, too, we are going to offer handsome prizes for the prettiest flowers and best kept premises. The announcement will be made later. Every employee is urged to enter the contest and start now to make home beautiful. A visiting committee will call on all contestants. We are publishing all available information that we have room for in this issue of Progress. Each week we will publish a garden story giving hints and suggestions as to plants and time to plant. Get busy just as soon as possible and have the best gardens of your life time."

#### A Fly Note.

They were rehearsing for the opera when the conductor was nearly frightened out of his boots by a terrific blast from the trombone player in the corner.

"What are you doing?" roared the conductor.

"I'm sorry, sir," came the reply. "It was a fly on my music. But," he added with a touch of professional pride, "I played him."

## UNITED PRODUCTS

AMERICAN MADE



PROMPT SHIPMENT

**SULPHUR NAVY BLUE**  
**U. C. P.**

The Best  
Money-Value  
Colors

**SULPHUR BLACKS**  
**JET OR BLUE SHADES**

**VELVETEEN**

**THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL BOIL-OFF OR FINISH FOR RAW STOCK OR WARPS**

**United Chemical Products Corporation**

*Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers*

**York & Colgate Sts., Jersey City, N. J.**

**INQUIRIES SOLICITED**

**Southern Office, Realty Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.**

**Representatives:**

**R. T. GRANT, Charlotte, N. C.**

**B. R. DABBS, Atlanta, Ga.**



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by  
**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
 Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
 B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor  
 J. M. WOOLLEY.....Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....\$2.00  
 Other countries in Postal Union.....4.00  
 Single Copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.  
 Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

**THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1920**

### Tight Money.

There is no use in telling any business man or manufacturer that money is tight, for he has learned it from his bankers.

Tight money does not mean that there is to be a "panic" or bad business or even that lower prices are to prevail, for the old time panic has gone out of date by reason of the Federal reserve system.

There is no doubt that the action of the Federal reserve system in raising its interest rate has checked speculation and greatly reduced credit but just before March 15th one-fourth of the income and excess profit taxes had to be paid and there was an immense withdrawal of individual and corporation deposits.

It is also true that farm land settlements in the West recently made heavy demands upon credit.

The taxes have now been paid, and stocks of cotton and other raw material are being rapidly reduced by consumption and there seems to be little to indicate that money will be tighter.

While there are very few who expect money to be very easy for several months there should be a gradual easing and the banks should be able to care for legitimate business in the usual manner.

Speculation will probably revive to some extent but the Federal reserve system will stand ready to put the damper on at any hour through an increase in its discount rate.

### Economic Conditions in the Textile Industry.

The National City Bank of New York in its March review of the economic and financial conditions in the United States devotes a considerable space to the textile industry and the following extracts are well worth consideration:

"Wages have been advanced in the textile industries since the beginning of the war by something like 140 per cent., which is considerably more than the advance in the cost of living as calculated by the official authorities, and at the same time production per employe has been reduced by shortening the hours of labor. The labor leaders in the industry point to this as a great achievement, and say that "any attempt to go back to the old conditions will be bitterly resented and fought by the workers." These leaders are the representatives of their own group. We assume that they are honestly devoted to the cause, and due allowance may be properly made for their zeal, even though it carries them to lengths which are harmful to workers in other industries. We will not say that this is the case, for we are not prepared to pass upon the relative position formerly held by the textile workers as compared with others. But it is beyond controversy that the gains of the textile workers, at least in shorter hours, have been made at the expense of the consumers of cloth, who are the entire population. It is not, therefore, in the nature of a general social reform, but something which by reason of favorable conditions they have been able to exact from other people, who for the most part are workers like themselves.

It is an old and unchallenged rule of moral conduct that each individual should consider what would be the result if everybody attempted to follow the same policy that he would adopt for himself. Applying this rule it will be seen that what the textile workers have done would be impossible for labor generally. If all wages were to be increased 140 per cent, and production in all lines reduced, there would be no improvement in the condition of the wage-earning class. Despite the increase of wages there would be a smaller supply of everything which would minister to their comfort. Any attempt to use the larger wages would result in their bidding against each other, just as the whole community is bidding for cotton goods now, until all the wage gains were absorbed by higher prices."

"It is an interesting example of the workings of economic law that the very action of the labor organization in reducing the hours of labor has the effect of promoting the accumulation of new capital for mill construction. The curtailment of production creates a scarcity of goods, which results in prices enough higher to not only compensate the mill companies for their higher costs but actually increases their profits. Moreover, with high profits as an inducement, not only will the mill companies turn their surplus earnings back into the industry, but capital will be attracted from outside the industry. Under high profits the expansion of mill capacity will take place more rapidly than under small profits, and relief to the public will come more quickly.

Agitation, however, proceeds upon the theory that all of this investment for the production of more cotton goods is of value to nobody but the owners. This is the fundamental misconception of the time.

This expansion of cloth-making capacity is unavoidable, and the accumulation of capital for that purpose is necessary. If the government should seize upon all the profits of the cotton goods industry it could put them to no better use than in building more mills, and if the government should take over the entire cotton goods industry it could find no better means of raising the capital required for more mills than by collecting it in the price of cotton goods. The cotton goods business should stand on its own footing, as the railroad business should do, by paying its way, and obtaining on business principles the capital it requires from the people whom it serves."

"There can be no general reduction of cotton goods prices except as production overtakes markets demands. So long as the supply is short consumers will compete and the competition will make the price. A restoration of the hours of operating mill machinery from 48 to 54 per week would relieve the situation in some degree, but since the attitude of the labor organizations makes this impossible the only remedy is in having more mills, which requires more capital."

"The demand for goods has exceeded the supply, and an open market has made the price for corn. No single producer could put down the market if he tried."

These statements come from one of the largest banking institutions in this country and are based upon investigations made by a large force of their experts.

### The South Lending Money to New York City.

According to Mason Harker, president of the United Mercantile Company, who has just returned from an extensive trip through the South, that section of the country is in a highly prosperous condition.

In a statement to The Journal of Commerce he said: "The South has come to the front to stay. One outstanding feature of the South's condition is the fact that they are loaning their money to New York at the rate of 5½ and 6 per cent and lots of it, whereas they formerly were heavy borrowers from New York at greater rates of interest. The fact of the matter is that conditions are so very good that small banks in Georgia and other parts of the South have been declaring dividends of from 25 per cent to 35 per cent on capital of \$2,000 up.

"This prosperous condition of the South undoubtedly causes the extraordinary demand and high prices of all classes of wearing apparel, as well as foodstuffs, as the people in the South, who formerly used to live on salt pork and dress in homespun, are now eating the very best cuts of meat and the best fats, and dressing in silks, satins and the finest of woollens. The fact that the people have the money and are spending it should have a tendency to make general business conditions in the United States very good for some time to come.

"About the only thing that the Southerner is now looking for is to sell his cotton oil advantageously. He has got good prices for his cotton, but there are a number of mills in the South who bought cotton seed at from \$90 to \$100 a ton, and who are much worried over the present prices of cottonseed oil, both crude and refined. Unless we get some stronger demand from Europe on this commodity, undoubtedly some of these mills will suffer a considerable loss on their holdings, but if our export business opens up in the very near future, and foreign exchange strengthens itself, conditions will improve to such an extent that the holders of cotton oil will get out without any considerable loss.—Journal of Commerce.

### Arkwright Mills.

#### Spartanburg, S. C.

W. W. Becknell.....Superintendent  
 J. W. Brown.....Carder  
 R. J. Compton.....Spinner  
 Henry Pruitt.....Slasher  
 Geo. H. Tippet.....Weaver  
 V. E. Myers.....Cloth Room  
 W. W. Lemaster.....C. Engineer  
 Hazel Amos.....Master Mechanic  
 D. P. Rogers.....Outside Overseer



## Personal News

J. H. Higginbotham has resigned as superintendent of the Cochran (Ga.) Mills.

S. E. Ferguson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Social Circle (Ga.) Mills.

H. B. Groves has been promoted to second hand at Rex Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C.

H. H. Baker has resigned as superintendent of Griffin Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga.

James Baily has been promoted from overseer to superintendent of the Toccoa Cotton Mill, Toccoa, Ga.

L. W. Radford, from Millen, Ga., is now second hand in spinning at Cowikee Mill, Eufaula, Ala.

J. F. Whorton has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Roswell (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

D. R. Warlick has accepted position as overseer of carding at Bell-Cotton Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

James B. Knight has been appointed superintendent of the East Point plant of the Couch Mills Company.

D. L. Shafer has resigned as overseer of spinning at Manchester Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

H. W. Smith last week accepted position as overseer of spinning for Park Yarns Company, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Lee Jordan, well-known attorney of Atlanta, Ga., has been made general manager of the Gate City Mills, College Park, Ga.

Jesse Coker has been appointed overseer of spinning at the Holston Manufacturing Company Mills at Lenoir City, Tenn.

J. H. Wilson, from Huntsville, Ala., has accepted position as superintendent of Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville, N. C.

G. H. Redmon has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Griffin Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga.

M. M. Collins has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Griffin Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga.

Owen Hamilton has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weave room at Griffin (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

G. A. Gullledge has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Griffin (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

W. J. Foster has resigned his position as loom fixer at Brookford Mills, Hickory, N. C., and has accepted fixer's job at Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. W. Fernander, Jr., has been promoted from overseer of carding to overseer of spinning at Griffin (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

L. L. Thomas has resigned his position as loom-fixer at Brookford Mills and has accepted fixer's job at Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Aubry Motz, superintendent of Roswell (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, is on a business trip to several points in North Carolina this week.

W. T. J. Blackman, who was night superintendent of Icemorlee Mill, Monroe, N. C., is now superintendent of Magnolia Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

E. E. Fisher has resigned as loom fixer at Brookford Mills, Hickory, N. C., and has accepted fixer's job at Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

R. L. Carson has resigned as second hand at Rex Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C., to become night superintendent at Vardry Mill, Greenville, S. C.

John A. Holler has resigned as loom fixer at Brookford Mills, Hickory, N. C., and accepted position as fixer at Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. J. Hyder has resigned as overseer of weaving of No. 1 room of Fulton Bag Mills and accepted similar position with the Social Circle (Ga.) Mills.

Thomas W. Huffman has resigned his position as loom fixer at Brookford Mills, Hickory, N. C., and has accepted fixer's job at Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Allan H. Bradley has been promoted from overseer of spinning to superintendent of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company Mills at Chickamauga, Ga.

R. B. Hunt, formerly overseer of spinning at Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed general superintendent of the Eatonton Cotton Mill, Eatonton, Ga.

L. P. Hollis, welfare worker of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., attended the meetings of the superintendents' department of the National Educational Association, at Cleveland, Ohio.

J. A. Crosby, who has been employed for some time as night carder at the Enterprise Mill, Augusta, Ga., is now overseer of carding for the Park Yarn Mills, Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.

R. L. Forbush, second hand of weaving, Brookford Mills, Hickory, N. C., has resigned and has accepted position as night overseer of weaving at Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Elliott A. Allen, president of the Allen Spindle Corporation of Boston, is spending some time in the

South investigating spinning conditions. The Allen Spindle Corporation manufacture ball bearing spindles.

Chase B. Caperton, general manager Trion (Ga.) Mills; J. S. Bachman, superintendent Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.; O. B. Grimes, superintendent of the Millstead (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, were visitors to Atlanta, Ga., last week.

### Big Cotton Warehouse for Galveston

Galveston, Tex.—Galveston will soon have the largest cotton warehouse in Texas and the third largest in the United States, according to an announcement made by W. L. Moody, vice president of the Galveston Compress and Warehouse Company, in outlining improvements planned by the company.

Mr. Moody stated that plans have been completed for the erection of a large warehouse which will, when added to the present plant, provide sufficient storage room for more than 125,000 bales of cotton.

### Raeform Cotton Mills Change Hands.

It is learned that the Raeform Cotton Mills of Raeform, N. C., have been purchased by John C. Rankin and Sloan M. Robinson of Lowell, N. C., and associates and will be re-organized as the Hoke Cotton Mills.

The mill now has 10,000 spindles on hosiery yarns but it is understood to be the purpose of the new owners to manufacture high grade tire fabric yarns.

The Raeform Cotton Mills were built in 1908 with 5,000 spindles but were doubled in 1917. M. M. Tuttle of Charlotte, now a member of the office force of C. W. Johnston, will be secretary and treasurer of the Hoke Cotton Mills.

### Rhyne-Anderson Mills Co. Trion, N. C.

Paul Nuckols.....Superintendent  
W. R. Stevenson.....Carder  
J. S. Howell.....Spinner  
L. A. Honeycutt.....Master Mechanic

### Profile Cotton Mills, No. 2 Jacksonville, Ala.

G. P. Few.....Superintendent  
J. E. Carter.....Carder  
J. D. Davis.....Spinner  
H. A. Halbrook.....Slasher  
H. J. Harper.....Master Mechanic

### Rex Spinning Company. Ranlo, N. C.

J. B. Boyd.....Superintendent  
Z. H. Holtzelaw.....Carder  
A. C. Medlin.....Spinner  
G. C. Veen.....Master Mechanic

### Cedartown Cotton & Export Co.

#### Cedartown, Ga.

C. R. Brumby.....Superintendent  
W. H. Barter.....No. 1, Carder  
J. C. Simmons.....No. 2, Carder  
Geo. Epps.....No. 2, Spinner  
Floyd Jackson.....No. 1, Spinner  
W. B. English.....Master Mechanic

### Eastman Cotton Mills.

#### Eastman, Ga.

G. M. Vann.....Superintendent  
H. M. Sanders.....Carder  
B. M. Salter.....Spinner  
T. A. Poole.....Weaver  
E. W. Hooks.....Cloth Room  
L. M. Giddens.....Master Mechanic

### Coosa Manufacturing Co.

#### Piedmont, Ala.

R. C. Thatcher.....Superintendent  
Walter Smith.....Carder  
C. S. Fagan, J. D. Macaulay, Spinners  
Walter Turner.....No. 3, Carding  
J. H. Barlow.....Asst. Supt.  
Geo. P. Haslam.....Secretary  
J. M. Turk.....Bookkeeper  
J. H. Farmer.....M. M.

### Hogansville Mills.

#### Hogansville, Ga.

D. G. Reid.....Superintendent  
W. T. Robertson.....Carder  
W. L. Martin.....Slasher  
C. L. Mote.....Weaver  
R. C. Birdsong.....Cloth Room  
W. H. Smith.....Master Mechanic

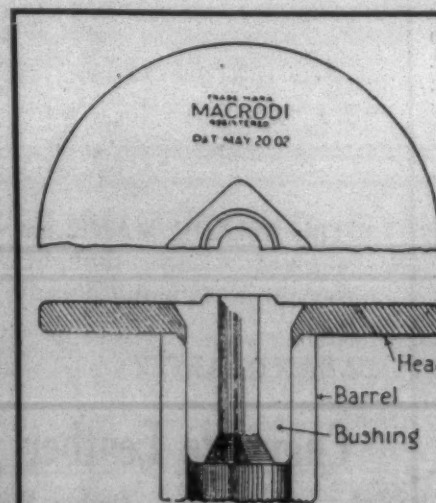
### Want.

One first class spindle plumber. Give reference and experience in first letter. Good wages to right man. None but first class man need apply. (Mill in Alabama.) Address D. K. D., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### ENGINEERS PLANNING POWER TRANSMISSIONS

Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES. Save Construction, Space, Light, Fuel. Producing More With Less.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.



## The Macrodi FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

**Durable — Economical**

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

### MACRODI FIBRE CO.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island  
Sold in the South also by Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro, N. C.; General Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; and other leading mill supply houses.



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**High Point, N. C.**—J. W. Harriss and associates will establish hosiery knitting mill and erect a two-story brick building.

**Dalton, Ga.**—The Crown Cotton Mills have retained E. S. Draper, to plan complete improvements for a portion of their village system.

**Griffin, Ga.**—The Georgia Cotton Mills are to build a new bleachery and reorganize their present plant. The engineering is being done by J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C.

**Newton, N. C.**—J. R. G. Hosiery Co. has been chartered with \$100,000 authorized capital and \$15,000 subscribed by J. R. and J. A. Gaither and Cora Coles Gaither, all of Newton.

**China Grove, N. C.**—The Carol Mills Co., for the manufacture of cotton goods, authorized capital \$100,000 and \$10,000 subscribed by W. B. Bennet, New York; L. A. Mahaley and W. H. Woodson, of Salisbury.

**St. Paul, N. C.**—Cape Fear Yarn Co. has been chartered with \$300,000 authorized capital and \$50,000 subscribed by E. H. Williamson, A. R. McEachern, and J. M. Butler, all of St. Pauls.

**South Boston, Va.**—Halifax Cotton Mills are planning the construction of a new weave shed 133x243 standard mill construction. They will add about 225 looms to their present plant. The plans are being drawn by J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C.

**High Point, N. C.**—The Cloverdale Cotton Mills has been organized with capital stock of \$250,000 and will build 6,000 spindle mill. J. H. Adams is president; R. R. Ragan, vice president; H. F. Hunsucker, secretary and treasurer.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—R. A. Wilson Southern manager for the Turner Construction Company of New York has secured contract for the erection of reinforced concrete buildings for the 30,000 spindles addition to the Thatcher Spinning Company. The main building will be 312x124, three stories, with a four story 62x104 storage building.

**Belmont, N. C.**—The Perfection Spinning Company and the Linford Yarn Mills had their architect, Mr. Biberstein, of Charlotte, here last week and laid off the sites and staked off the ground for their mill buildings. They are expecting their landscape artist in a few days so they can begin laying out the grounds and mill villages.

**Cedartown, Ga.**—The Cedartown Cotton and Export Company are completing an addition 75x240 feet and installing 6,000 twister spindles, winding, spooling, reeling and ball

warping machines. Thirty-one new and the street grading in the village houses and a hotel are being erected is being extended. A sewer system installed.

## E. S. DRAPER CHARLOTTE NORTH CAROLINA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND CITY PLANNER

PREPARATION OF ILLUSTRATED REPORTS EMBODYING  
SUGGESTIONS FOR GENERAL MILL VILLAGE IMPROVE-  
MENT AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS TO GOVERN  
ANNUAL BUDGETS.

### MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

## MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements  
Highway Engineering

### Steam and Water Power Plants

Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction  
310 Trust Building CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## High Class Investment Securities

### List on Request

Bond Department  
American Trust Company  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



This TRADE MARK on your Belting indicates that the greatest care, thought, and precision have been observed in its manufacture.

In other words, it is  
**CLEAN QUALITY TROUBLE FREE**

## Charlotte Leather Belting Company

Charlotte, North Carolina

**Huntsville, Ala.**—At a meeting held at Huntsville, Ala., last week, the following officers and directors were elected in the Lowe Manufacturing Company: President, C. M. Causey, Greensboro, N. C.; vice president and secretary, J. T. McGregor, Huntsville; treasurer, C. L. Poor, New York. Directors, the foregoing, with Lawrence Cooper and Robert Murphee of Huntsville, Donald Comer, Birmingham, Ala., and Allen J. Graham, Greensboro, N. C.

**Cherryville, N. C.**—An option has been secured on the mill building and eight acres of land owned by W. A. Rudisill on the S. A. L. between Crouse and Lincolnton. The deal was made by attorney W. T. Shore of Charlotte and others. The building was erected by Mr. Rudisill in 1907, for cotton mill purposes but was never finished. The consideration stated in the option is \$10,000 for building and eight acres of land.

**North Wilkesboro, N. C.**—The authorized capital of the Wilkes Hosiery Mills Co., which was incorporated several weeks ago, is \$100,000. The company takes over the Wilkes Hosiery Mills, which was operated under that name a little more than one year by P. W. Eshelman, who was one of the incorporators of the new company. Others interested include James G. Hanes, who is president and treasurer of the Hanes Hosiery Mills Co., and James N. Weeks, secretary of the same company.

**Zebulon, N. C.**—The new spinning mill being built for the Zebulon Hosiery Mills is nearing completion. It will be equipped to have a weekly capacity of 12,000 pounds of soft spun yarns, from 12s to 20s. The new reinforced concrete hosiery mill has been completed and equipment is now being installed. Operations in this building will be started about March 15. Both these mills will be operated by electric power, and a 225 horsepower engine is being installed. About one-third of the yarn production of the new spinning mill will be consumed by the company's two hosiery plants, and the surplus will be sold.

**Rockingham, N. C.**—Steele's Mill has let contract for ten new five-room cottages, a \$25,000 school building with 5 class rooms, domestic science room, library and auditorium. Contract has also been let to American Moistening Company to install new humidifying system in spinning room. The humidifying system will be high duty automatic with 43 heads. Running water has just been placed in all houses in the village and indoor toilets are being placed.



**Columbus, Ga.**—While no official information is available, it is reported on good authority that the management of the Bibb Mills and the Columbus Mills here plan to erect a new bridge over the Chattahoochee for the convenience of operatives who may not be able to procure housing facilities on the Georgia side. Rumors have it that the mills may erect a large number of tenements on the Alabama side of the river to take care of the big number of additional operatives to come here when the annexes to the plants, now under construction, are completed. The new bridge, it is reported, will cross the river near the present site of the Columbus Manufacturing Company's plant.

**Savannah, Ga.**—The Turner Construction Company of Atlanta, New York, Boston, Buffalo and Philadelphia have received a contract on a cost plus percentage basis to erect a new factory building for the Diamond Match Company at its Savannah, Ga., plant. This building will be of reinforced concrete and work will go ahead at once. H. F. Hallock, chief engineer of the Diamond Match Company, is in charge. This will make a large addition to the present Southern works of the Diamond Match Company. The Turner Construction Company are also building plants for this company at Barberton, Ohio, and Springfield, Mass.

#### 39 Bales of Cotton Burned.

Fire of unknown origin burned 39 bales of cotton and 14 mules at the Gastonia (N. C.) Manufacturing Company. The property was owned by Frost Torrence and the loss is estimated at from \$14,000 to \$16,000.

#### Screw Machine Products

for Textile Mills and allied Industries. We make Special Shaped turnings in steel or brass.

Send samples or Blue Prints for quotations. Please state quantities ordered.

**SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.**  
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

## Puro Liberty

the only 100%  
Sanitary Drinking  
Fountain

Defies  
Contamination

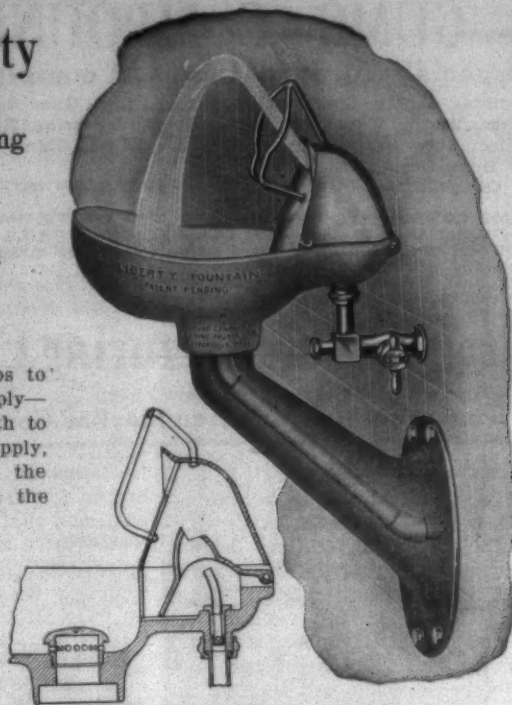
#### The Reasons:

Impossible for the lips to touch the water supply—splashing from mouth to drop back on water supply, and most important the fingers cannot touch the bubbler tip.

Puro Sanitary  
Drinking  
Fountain Co.

Haydenville, Mass.

Sou. Agent, E. S. Player, Masonic Temple, Greenville, S. C.



#### THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY, New York City

F. W. LAFFENTZ, C. P. A., PRESIDENT

Our Reports of Audit and our Certificates of Condition and operations, are known and have weight in the financial centers of the world.

#### ATLANTA BRANCH

1013 Fourth National Bank Building

ATLANTA, GA.

C. B. BIDWELL, C. P. A., RESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT



## THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

## Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

#### STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

#### Guarantees 80 Cents a Pound to California Growers for Egyptian Pima Cotton.

**Fresno, Cal.**—In order to stimulate the growing of Egyptian Pima cotton in the San Joaquin Valley, the California Products Company has announced that it will guarantee a minimum price of 80 cents a pound for lint cotton if the cotton is sold to the company. The minimum price will be paid by the company as soon as the cotton is ginned. Any excess of the minimum price will be paid later. It is believed that the price of Egyptian cotton will reach between 80 cents and \$1 per pound the coming season.

Recently the Fisk tire people offered Arizona farmers 60 cents for similar cotton, grown there.

#### North Carolina Textile School.

A number of graduates of the North Carolina Textile School which is a department of the State College, Raleigh, N. C., have recently received well merited promotions. Among these are the following:

J. Stoney Drake, who has been superintendent for a number of years of the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has been promoted to vice-president of these mills.

W. N. Holt, who has been connected with the Texas Oil Company as salesman, Norfolk district, has been appointed supervisor of Texas Oil sales, New England territory.

Z. V. Potter, who graduated from the above Textile School in 1918, is now assistant manager of the Lily and Nantucket Mills, Spray, N. C.

RIGHT HAND

**DAVID BROWN CO.**  
Successors to  
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY  
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE  
Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles  
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting  
and Carpet Mills  
We make a specialty of  
Hand Threading and Woolen  
Shuttles, Enamelled Bobbins  
and all kinds of Bobbins and  
Spools with Brass or Tin  
Re-inforcements.  
Write for quotations  
LEFT HAND

## THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS  
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS  
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)  
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM  
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLENNING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT  
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

#### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

WILLIAM R. WEST, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres., Treas. and Gen. Mgr.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



# TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

**TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

**SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.**

**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.**

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

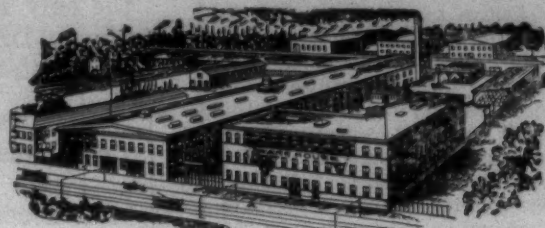
These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

## The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

### English Cloth Prices Will Remain High.

That there will not be any decline in cotton goods prices in England for a long time to come was the opinion expressed by both Professor John A. Todd, until recently secretary of the Empire Cotton Growers Committee of England, and Albert Stein, of Naday & Fleischer, both of whom arrived in New York last week.

The textile situation in England, said Professor Todd, who is known throughout the cotton trade as a consultant economist, and who intends to make a six weeks' survey of the Southern cotton growing states, is limited only by the capacity of the mills. It is almost impossible for the mills to get sufficient quantities of raw materials to meet the demands being made upon them for

merchandise, he said.

Asked concerning the volume of trade being carried on with Germany by English cotton dealers, Professor Todd said there is no way of knowing the exact volume of the transactions, but the general impression is that the business is very limited. The scarcity of raw materials, he declared, will keep up the present prices for a long time to come.

Professor Todd is here as guest of A. N. Patterson, president of the Textile Alliance, and he will make his headquarters at the offices of the alliance during his stay here. He was one of the prominent English delegates who attended the World Cotton Conference in New Orleans in October.

Mr. Stein, who made a quick trip to Europe, said that 10 days before

he sailed for the States, the prices of fine cotton voiles advanced 30 per cent, and that while trading stopped temporarily as a result of the high prices, the increased prices held steadily. He said the mills are sold up until the middle of 1921.

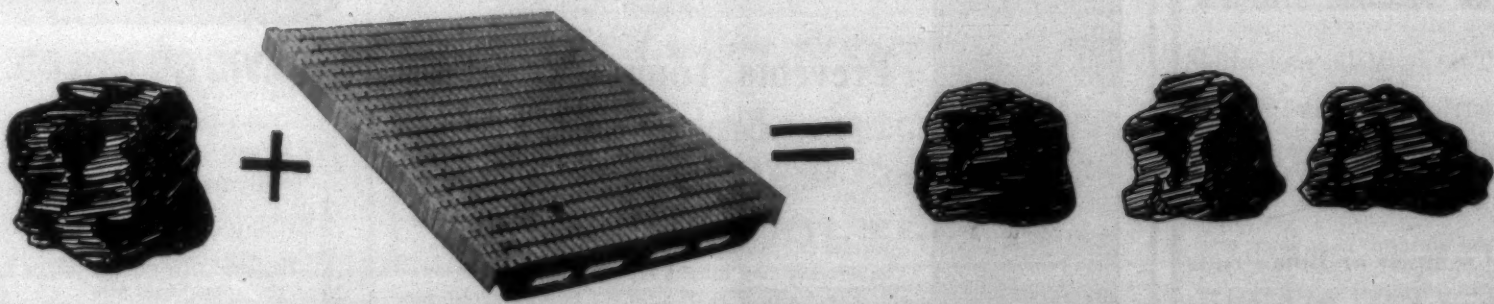
England is crowded, he said, with American buyers, and some of the English mills are taking advantage of the situation and are selling the Americans inferior qualities of merchandise. These mills, said Mr. Stein, are without an established reputation, and the more reputable mills are frowning on this practice of a "quick clean-up" with inferior merchandise, because the better class mills realize that such practices reflect on the entire cotton trade. He said that he did not expect any recession of cotton goods prices for a long time to come.

### Americans Represented in Munich Textile Industry.

A leading cotton establishment in Munich has dissolved and been partly taken over by American interests, reports a German textile publication.

The firm, formerly known as Bayerische Baumwollindustrie Bachmann & Loeb, was split, Edwin Bachmann continuing to do business on his own account, and Hermann Loeb acting in the interests of American industrialists under the new firm name of "Deutsch-Amerikanische Textile-Industrie Hermann Loeb & Co." With the aid of American connections, the business in raw materials and finished wares will be expanded on a broader basis than has been possible in the past.

## Proof That One Plus One is More Than Two



A plant that can double its output only by doubling its fuel consumption adds far less than it should to the general wealth or to the bigger interests of those it serves.

A manufacturer no longer needs to double his coal bill to get twice the power. Roughly, he less than doubles it and gets twice the result, or he doubles the input and gets better than twice the output—not by burning more fuel wastefully, but by cutting fuel losses thru the installation of

### STATES GRATES

Try the grate 30 days FREE and convince yourself. No change in fire box necessary to install.

## Eureka Iron Works, Lincolnton, N.C.



### Southern Cotton Mills Increase in Number.

The several cotton mill architects and engineers who have their headquarters in Charlotte report increasing activity in cotton manufacturing circles during the past several weeks, many new enterprises having been announced and established plants to be enlarged. Plans and specifications are now being prepared for most of the new organizations, including several large mills and enlargements. Summarizing the recent factors indicating great progress in the southern cotton manufacturing industry, a leading engineer states that late announcements include the following:

Priscilla Spinning Company, Gastonia, N. C., organized with \$1,500,000 capital, to build 25,000-spindle mill for manufacturing 40s to 60s combed yarns. Savona Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C., to invest \$500,000 for additional mill buildings, workers' cottages, 30,000 spindles, etc., R. C. Biberstein, of Charlotte, being the architect and engineer; Musgrove Mills, Gaffney, S. C., organized with \$1,000,000 capital to plant for producing cotton cloths, J. E. Serrine, of Greenville, S. C., being the engineer and architect for this enterprise; Stowe Spinning Company, Belmont, N. C., organized with \$1,800,000 capital to build 32,000-spindle electric power mill for manufacturing yarns; Dixie Rubber Company, Memphis, Tenn., to build \$1,000,000 plant for the production of tires and tubes and the cotton fabrics for these articles; Lanett Cotton Mills, Lanett, Ala., to build \$150,000 addition for weaving mill and \$8,500 addition for cloth room, the machinery of these two departments to include additional new equipment, costing \$200,000; Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Mt. Holly, N. C., organized with \$750,000 capital, to build mill; Carol Mills Company, China Grove, N. C., incorporated with \$100,000 capital to build mill; Delgrade Mills, Wilmington, N. C., to expend \$350,000 for additional buildings and machinery; Easter Manufacturing Company, Selma, N. C., chartered with \$1,000,000 capital to build mill; High Shoals Manufacturing Company, High Shoals, N. C., organized with \$1,000,000 capital to take over an established plant and invest several hundred thousand dollars for additions; Lola Manufacturing Company, Stanley, N. C., to invest \$400,000 for additional buildings and machinery, including 10,000 spindles; J. Chapman and associates, San Antonio, Texas, to build \$500,000 mill for cotton cloth manufacture; Adams-Spencer Spinning Mill, Gastonia, N. C., chartered with \$300,000 capital to build 6,000-spindle yarn plant; Ronda Cotton Mills, Ronda, N. C., organized with \$200,000 capital, to build 7,000 spindle plant; Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to invest \$1,000,000 for additions to include new buildings, with 33,000 spindles, 150 employees' bungalows; Shuford Mills, Gastonia, N. C., organized with \$300,000 capital to build 8,000-spindle yarn plant. These are the leading important announcements for the past several weeks.

## A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

### BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
Southern Securities.

#### SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS. For Week Ending March 11, 1920

Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	400	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	—	195
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd...	99	—
Aragon Mills .....	250	—
Arcadia Mills .....	325	—
Arkwright Mills .....	330	360
Augusta Factory, Ga. ....	300	150
Avondale Mills, Ala. ....	300	—
Arcade Mills .....	175	—
Banna Mills .....	150	—
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	300	—
Bleaton Cotton Mills.....	340	350
Brandon Mills .....	250	—
Brogan Mills .....	—	377
Calhoun Mills, com. ....	200	250
Chesnee Mills .....	325	350
Chiquola Mills, com.....	250	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd. ....	90	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	290	300
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co. ....	405	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	220	250
Cowpens Mills .....	145	155
D. E. Converse Co.....	250	325
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	200	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	—	220
Drayton Mills .....	130	200
Duncan Mills, com.....	220	230
Dunbar Mills, pfd. ....	99	—
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	210	—
Easley Cotton Mills .....	450	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	140	150
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga...	255	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	250	265
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com	200	220
Glenwood Mills .....	300	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	130	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd...	125	—
Gluck Mills .....	—	255
Graniteville Mfg. Co. ....	280	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills .....	350	—
Grendel Mills .....	250	300
Grendel Mills, preferred.....	99	—
Hamrick Mills .....	300	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	275	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	425	450
Inman Mills .....	300	—
Inman Mills, pfd. ....	100	—
International Mills, com. (par \$50)	—	75
Jackson Mills .....	350	—
Judson Mills .....	350	400
Judson Mills, pfd. ....	100	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co.....	200	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	350	—
Laurens Cotton Mills .....	300	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	300	315
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	100	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd...	150	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	275	300
Marlboro Mills .....	315	350
Mills Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Molloy Mfg. Co.....	300	310
Monarch Mills .....	290	305
Massachusetts Mills, Ga.....	158	165
Newberry Cotton Mills .....	400	430
Ninety-Six Cotton Mills .....	150	—
Norris Cotton Mills .....	225	—
Orr Cotton Mills .....	330	345
Oconee Mills, com. ....	200	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	400	425
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	101	—
Panola Mills .....	200	—
Pelham Mills .....	—	175
Pelzer Mfg. Co. ....	385	400
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	400	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	435	455
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	325	345
Poinsett Mills .....	—	220
Riverside Mills, com. (par \$12.50)	45	47
Saxon Mills .....	350	375
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	140	150
Spartan Mills .....	295	335
Toxaway Mills, com. (Par \$25)	60	74
Tucapau Mills .....	600	650
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	—	55
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	125	128
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd	62	75
Victor-Monaghan Co., com...	270	280
Victor-Monaghan Co., com...	290	296
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	—	306
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	—
Watts Mills, com.....	130	140
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	100	105
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	135	145
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	225	—
Williamston Mills .....	260	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	225	260
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.	325	350
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd...	100	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, g't'd...	100	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills....	200	—

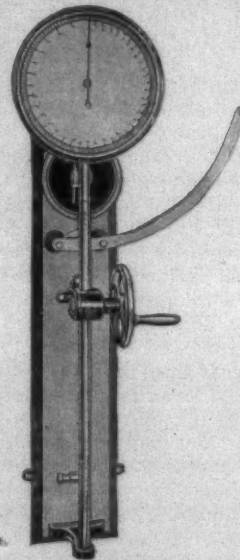
### Wendell Spinning Company Burns.

The Wendell Spinning Company's plant, 100 bales of cotton and one dwelling at Wendell, N. C., were completely destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss was estimated at \$100,000. Fire originated in boiler room among some shavings.

### E. S. Draper in New Quarters.

E. S. Draper, landscape architect, announces the removal of his offices from the Trust Building to 11 East Fifth Street, opposite the rear of the City Hall. Mr. Draper's offices will occupy the entire second floor of a building which has been remodeled to meet his requirements. The new quarters furnish increased facilities and are well arranged to take care of the large force of engineers, designers and draftsmen.

## SCOTT TESTERS



CATALOG—  
HENRY L. SCOTT & CO.  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## Dunn & Company

(INCORPORATED)  
Manufacturers of  
High Grade Cotton Mill  
Brooms and Brushes  
Office at Factory at  
15 W. Trade St. R.F.D. No. 6  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
N. O. McDowell, Genl. Mgr.

### Improved Rice Dobby Chain



reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.  
Millbury, Mass.  
Send Us Your Order To-day

## Clark's Directory

JANUARY 1920 EDITION

Most Reliable Guide Published

### SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.

Richmond, Va.  
Supplying Cotton Mills with  
Water for 30 Years

Prolong the Life of Your Roof—

## AGASCO ROOFING PITCH

—made according to YOUR specification, for YOUR climate, will not liquify in summer heat—It stays put, and does the work.

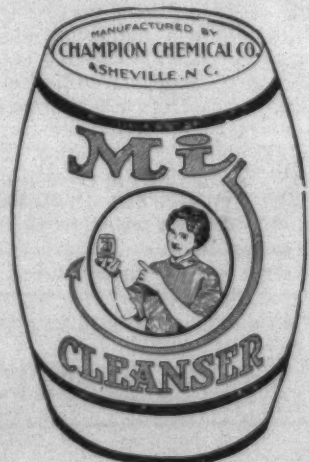
AGASCO Roofing Felt, for the wide expanse of industrial roof that must be covered or re-covered effectively at moderate cost—Resists the elements—Lasts indefinitely.

AGASCO PAINTS: Number Nineteen preserves exposed metal surfaces against ravages of the seasons; contains no water, ammonia, or tar acids—Number Fifteen, penetrative and germicidal, does the same for wood surfaces—Number Three, Damp Proof, protects foundation walls; seals them against seepage—Roof Coating Number One for felt, rubber or composition roofing; increases resistance against elements.

AGASCO Creosotes, wood-preservative: Number Seven, dark brown stain; Number Ten, crude; Number Eleven, clear, color to be added by you.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.  
ROOM 234, 18 FAIRLIE STREET, ATLANTA, GA

## Textile Mill Floors Scrubbing Powder



The merits of MI CLEANER is no longer a QUESTION, but ABSOLUTELY the achievement of all that is great and good to perfect a genuine SCRUBBING and SCOURING POWDER. Our CUSTOMER'S tell the tale.

We Guarantee Absolute Satisfaction or No Charge

Champion Chemical Co.  
Charlie Nichols, General Manager  
Asheville, N. C.



Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountains and Coolers.

Stanley Belting Corporation—Imported solid woven cotton belts.

Stuebing Lift Trucks.

B. Messina's Sons—Burlap.

**E. S. PLAYER**

Manufacturers' Agent

GREENVILLE, S. C.

*Inquiries will receive our best attention*

Morehead Back-to-Boiler System,—Feed water and drainage.

Gardner Governor Company—Pumps and Air Compressors.

Safety First Supply Co.—Play Ground—First Aid and Machinery Guards.

#### National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Favors Textile Bureau of Railroad Rates.

The new railroad legislation enacted by Congress offers a wide field for necessary service in all textile lines, and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers proposes the organization of a new committee or bureau on rates and transportation to be made up of representatives of the leading textile associations of the country. It is hoped to enlist the aid of the Silk Association of America, the Arkwright Club, the American Cotton Waste Exchange, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, the Converters' Association of New York, the National Association of Finishers, the New England Cotton Buyers' Association, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the Knit Goods associations, and others having a common interest in the problems presented by the new law.

In the application of the new legislation the Interstate Commerce Commission will confront conditions of vital interest to textile merchants and manufacturers. The bill provides that rates shall be adjusted so that carriers as a whole in any group or territory shall earn a fair net operating income. The whole rate structure will hinge upon the grouping effected by the commission, as upon the average earnings in a group will mainly depend the increase granted in existing rates.

It is already intimated that a horizontal increase of rates will be based on an increase of 40 per cent for New England, 20 for the Middle West, 25 for the Far West, and 15 for the South. Thus it will be seen that raw cotton rates to Southern mills may be very favorable, while in turn rates for merchandise from those mills or from New England to Western and Southern points may be most unfavorable.

This general raise suggested refers to rates that may be advanced

by the railroads themselves, and has nothing to do with future adjustments by the commission in order to insure the average earnings of 5½ per cent.

It is suggested that an industrial rate bureau should be created by all who are interested in textiles, manned by experts, and prepared to present individual or collective cases to the carriers or to the Interstate Commission, advise in advance of proposed changes, and be prepared to correctly gauge the effect of any change upon the textile industry. Such a bureau would be equipped to act in an advisory capacity for both sides, as well as for the members of the trade associations, in cases of unjust or discriminatory practices.

At the present time the Silk Association alone is fighting the arbitrary ruling of railroads against taking raw silk as freight. Next year it may be the manufacturer of very fine and expensive woollens and worsteds who must fight alone. Later on the manufacturers of very fine and expensive cottons or very fine knit wear may find his merchandise excluded from favorable traffic regulations because railroads may not care to, and may not be able to, control robbers on their lines.

The shortage of freight cars that is bound to extend over a period of years will retard the movement of seasonal crops, such as cotton, and under the new law the Interstate Commission has a right to distribute empty cars where it pleases. It is thought that the agency now proposed by the cotton manufacturers' association would be of great value to all textile interests if it could promptly advise the commission and others of how various interests would be affected by any decision in the distribution of cars.

Whatever opinions may be held in the textile trades concerning the wisdom of further nationalization of transportation functions, the immediate condition is one where united

trade effort is essential if prompt relief can be secured as a consequence of any adverse action by the national body empowered under the new law to take over additional powers affecting the distribution of raw materials and merchandise. Car service will undoubtedly be improved in time, but the bunching of cars has already cost the textile trades millions of dollars in demurrage charges, while the inability to take advantage of express freights and good express service has caused additional losses.

Losses of this sort could be minimized in a great many instances if the trades as a whole were so organized that a request from them would receive the attention desired. Local associations will always be of service in meeting transportation conditions, but with a national body empowered to make conditions, against which local bodies cannot act efficiently, it remains for the various textile bodies to form a national board that will be given attention in a businesslike way.

The nature of dry goods and textile raw materials has always been of a character to appeal to carriers as desirable freight to control, and in the past it has been possible to secure preferential treatment because of the character of the haul or the manner in which the merchandise is offered for transportation. Those fundamental conditions will continue, nevertheless, in the pressure of railroads to earn more co-operatively, to gain a certain percentage of the rate of profit, and the advantages of classification may be temporarily lost. What is of greater consequence, quick service to take advantage of seasonable conditions in sales may be obliterated.

At the present time the cotton manufacturers' associations are the ones that are taking the initiative in trying to bring about a rate bureau to act in the textile field. But the need is one that must appeal to merchants, for, after all, the dis-

tribution of goods is primarily a mercantile function and is much more than a local affair. Unless goods can be received and shipped promptly, and at as low a cost as possible, it is useless to hope that merchandising can be done satisfactorily. The mere buying and selling of goods and the passing of sales notes usually attract more popular attention than the real work of distributing goods that are sold or bought.

But with such a great fundamental change in the laws regulating transportation confronting business men in the trade, it seems imperative that mercantile co-operation on the broadest scale should be brought about quickly so that the true situation in moving goods may be made known to those who must act under the law in directing the movement and levying the cost of it.

Men in the textile trades who have stopped to think of what it means for a national railroad body to confess its inability to protect raw silk in the course of transportation, and even exclude it arbitrarily from shipment, cannot fail to see that the time has come to instill new ideas of obligations and duties upon the executives of railroads. If robbery cannot be stopped on railroads, a semi-Government organization, how can it be hoped that it will be lessened when goods are thrown upon the highways in trucks? There is something intrinsically wrong in this conception of railroad obligation, and a united effort on the part of textile trades should be made to the end that no more such rulings shall be made, and the burden of fighting them be thrown upon individual associations through the medium of courts' delays.

Mary Louise Mill.  
Mayo, S. C.

H. S. Fowler.....Superintendent  
B. G. Godfrey.....Carder  
C. M. Rodgers.....Spinner  
A. H. Wallace.....Master Mechanic

## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

Lickerins Rewound

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.



# KEEPING WORKERS HAPPY

According to Fuller E. Callaway it takes a cow, a garden, some chickens and children to make workers happy. Mr. Callaway has made it a point in the conduct of his business to see that as many as possible of his workers become "regulars." His ideas regarding this matter, as well as others relating to business, speak for themselves. He began his merchandising career by starting a five-and-ten-cent store in LaGrange, Ga., thirty years ago on borrowed capital of five hundred dollars. Today he is the head of a textile company doing a thirty-million-dollar a year business. Of course, other things besides his method of handling employees have contributed to his success. We learn, for instance, that he is a great worker. For a number of years after starting his business he worked sixteen hours a day, and "I enjoyed myself every hour of the sixteen," he says. Even now when he might be expected to take life a bit easy he says he likes "to be crowded with jobs ahead, so that I scarcely have time to do them all." Mr. Callaway's ideas regarding the treatment of workers is of particular interest at this time of industrial unrest. We read thereof in an article in *System* (New York) written by Neil M. Clark. Says Mr. Clark:

Callaway makes every effort to get men into the jobs they like, and give them an interest in it. This is one of the secrets of his low labor turnover; but not the only one.

Labor stability, he believes, is not due to any one thing. On the contrary, it is the sum of many little things. A straw broke the camel's back. Many straws of the right kind, Callaway believes, break the workman's hankering to wander on to another job. And in a given case, any one of a dozen "straws" may be the particular one responsible. Callaway provides enough "straws" to stabilize a large majority of his workers.

Many of these workers fresh from the country are entirely ignorant of book learning—can not even read or write. Callaway believes that his first big job is to educate them and their families. That is the reason for the handsome red brick schoolhouse, furnished with the best in the way of equipment and teachers, that stands on a hill overlooking the village.

The children are not the only ones who profit by the school. There are night classes for older folk who wish to take advantage of them. Given a fair amount of education, Callaway believes that the worker is in a far better position to know his abilities, to think for himself, and to get himself established in a job for which he is fitted, and stay there.

"Train the man to think for himself," he says, "and let him speak for himself when he wants something. I think that is more logical than having a group of three hundred or five hundred men present demands through a delegate."

A happy worker is not an agitator.

The agitator always has "something on his chest." Callaway aims to provide his workers many reasons for happiness.

He gives bonuses wherever he can, and is profoundly convinced of the incentive value of the bonus if properly used. Most of the work is paid for on a piece-rate basis. Bonuses are given for extra production; also for regular attendance; and besides, the profits of the company are shared among all workers who have been in the company's service for a year.

Callaway quotes the Bible as his authority for bonuses "To him that hath shall be given." Here is an instance of how his plan works. At one of the regular meetings of superintendents it developed that most of the mills were having trouble getting work through the slubbers on time. On their work the succeeding steps in the process depended.

"We put clocks in this department," says Callaway, "and found that the work of the slubbers was costing us eight cents a unit. Previously the men had been working on a straight wage. We gave notice that in future we would pay eight cents for each unit up to a certain amount; ten cents for each unit over that amount up to a specified point; and twelve cents beyond that. The production immediately increased. There was not the slightest bit of trouble from delays."

In harmony with his belief that workers should have cows and chickens, Mr. Callaway assists his employees to save. Ninety-nine per cent of them have savings accounts, we are told. Often the company advances money to them for an initial deposit, never less than twenty-five dollars. The new depositor is more interested when he knows he has that amount on deposit rather than one dollar. Further:

Again, one of the first transactions that the company has with most new workers is to lend them enough money to buy a cow. No interest is charged, and the principal can be paid back as it is convenient. Most of the men also have chickens.

The invariably neat cottages which are scattered over the hills are important "straws" that hold workers and help to break their desire to wander on to other jobs.

And there are many other "straws." For instance, every school boy and girl has a garden and the incentive of prizes to make it a good one. "A man is not so likely to leave his job on a minute's notice," Callaway argues, "if his boy has a fine garden coming along, and a chance to win a handsome prize with his produce from it."

Another "straw" is the village greenhouse, of which the workers and their families have the use. Most of the women, for example, store their potted plants here for the winter. If a worker wants to give up his job in the middle of winter and move away, his wife is likely to tell him that he can't do

it—her plants are in the greenhouse, and the place where he wants to move has no greenhouse!

An excellent hospital is also provided with a splendidly equipped staff. Unmarried women have the privilege of living at the Martha Washington Inn, a company dormitory, and for the young men a similar institution is the Ben Franklin Inn. The company has also built a swimming-pool that is available to all the workers. There is no charge, but every one must have a ticket. To take a "doffer" boy's pool-ticket away from him for lateness or absence, or some misdemeanor, is the worst kind of punishment. Callaway Park, in the center of town, is village property. It is given over to park purposes, according to the deed, "until Gabriel blows his horn."

"I had that put in the deed," Callaway explains, "because I was afraid that after I was dead somebody might decide to use the space for buildings! I want the village to have its park always."

Callaway admires the colonial policy of England, and believes it can be applied with success in industrial life. That policy, as he interprets it, is to stand fast by a few fundamentals and avoid meddling in details. The fundamentals that Callaway requires are morality and temperance. Given those qualities, he insists that workers shall have the utmost freedom in regulating their lives. He does not believe in giving things to workers. "Welfare work," as such, he considers utterly futile.

One of Mr. Callaway's hobbies is to do everything he does "right." He has started many businesses, but says he never started a new one until he knew the last was on a firm basis so "it would stay put." His solution of various business problems is indicated in the following:

"One of my big jobs is to teach my men to spend money. Right spending is always saving. But somehow most of us have a curious

tendency to want to scrimp at some point, though we may spend lavishly at others. I have known men in my organization who were eager to provide excellent working conditions, but hesitate to increase wages when I could see an almost certain saving from such an increase. There was a farmer once who argued that he could train his cow to eat sawdust. He was right. The cow got so hungry she ate sawdust. But she died. It doesn't pay to try the sawdust plan in business."

Callaway calls his methods merely "enlightened self-interest"; and he recognizes the danger of pressing idealism in industry beyond the point where it is profitable and practical. He argues, with a business of thirty millions to support his argument, that no employer can afford not to provide the best working conditions, with all that goes to make the worker happy in his job and his environment.

Callaway is always full of new projects and eager for new ideas, from whatever source. "I learned that people like to trade in a store that looked busy. They might admire fine fixtures and big vacant spaces. But they couldn't trade there as readily as in a cozy, busy store. That is a principle I use in my activities."

His saving sense of humor is one thing that helps to make Callaway dear to his workers and associates. For seventeen generations his direct male ancestors were ministers, with the motto: ora pro nobis—pray for us. Callaway has changed it to ora pro me—pray for me.

And it is growing that way in a box-hedge in front of his home, for all who will read. It typifies the man.

## Elk Cotton Mill. Dalton, Ga.

L. F. Kelley.....Superintendent  
J. P. Sprayberry.....Carder  
E. G. Madison.....Spinner  
Loring S. Kelley...Master Mechanic

**Poor Tempering Does It** { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

**U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE** Amos M. Bowen  
**UNIFORMLY TEMPERED** Treasurer  
Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792 Greenville, S. C.

## THOSE STEEL ROLLS

ARE THEY GIVING YOU TROUBLE IN ANY WAY? THEN LET US OVERCOME THOSE TROUBLES.

We will re-neck, re-flute, stone, polish, hone, etc., and put in first-class condition.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.**

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

**COTTON MILL MACHINERY**

W. H. Monty, Pres. and Treas.

W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres and Sect'y





**The Largest Manufacturers of Toilet Paper South**  
1000-2-4-6 Marietta St., ATLANTA

CAL C. WALKER

S. A. TOMPKINS

## Walker-Tompkins Company

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

LET US FIGURE YOUR MILL AND VILLAGE

11 West Fifth Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### When In Need Of

Case Lining, Baling Paper, Cone Wrapping,  
Twine, and Toilet Paper

write us for prices.

**ATLANTA PAPER CO.**  
ATLANTA, GA.

B. C. GLOVER, Salesman for North Carolina.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### Tommy's Excuse.

A school teacher received the following note:

"Dear Madam: Please excuse my Tommy today. He wont come to skule because he is acting as time keeper for his father and it is your fault. U gave him a ixample if a field is six miles around how long will it take a man walking three and one-half miles an hour to walk two and one-fourth times around it. Tommy ain't a man, so we had to send his father. They went early this morning & father will walk round the field and Tommy will time him, but please don't give my boy such ixamples agin, because my husban must go to work every day to support his family."—Selected.

### New Cotton Mill in South India.

The formation of a company to build and operate a cotton mill at Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, has just been announced. The company proposes to establish a spinning and weaving mill at Tirupur, in the district of Coimbatore, with 20,000 spindles and 200 looms. Coimbatore is one of the principal cotton-growing districts of India, and the mill to be established will be close to the source of raw materials. There are several cotton gins and presses at Tirupur at present but no weaving mills.

The new company, known as the Tirupur Spinning & Weaving Co. (Ltd.), is to be capitalized at 1,500,000 rupees (\$486,600), with 15,000 shares at 100 rupees (\$32.44) each.

## BRICK

**BUILD NOW, The Price Cannot Be Cheaper**

We have the most efficient brick plant in the South, with every fuel and labor saving device known to modern brick making. Get the advantage of this efficiency in quality and price by buying from us.

Prompt shipment common building brick, any quantity, all hard, beautiful red.

**YADKIN BRICK YARDS**

New London, N. C.

### Linker Troubles,

Electrical Stop Motion Troubles

All Kinds of Warper Troubles

Taken care of by Experts

**Cocker Machine and Foundry Company**  
Gastonia, N. C.

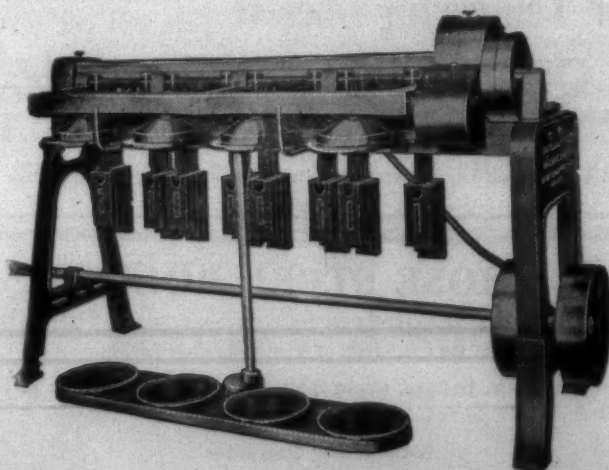
Builders of Warpors, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

# SACO-LOWELL SHOP

## TEXTILE MACHINERY

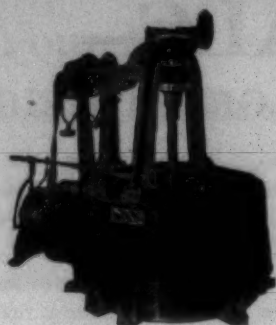
### Complete Waste Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME





SELF-BALANCING BASKETS  
26 to 72 Inches.

# **Tolhurst EXTRACTORS FOR TEXTILES**

SPECIAL CATALOG

**Tolhurst Machine Works  
Troy, N. Y.**

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE  
**FRED H. WHITE, Realty Building  
Charlotte, N. C.**

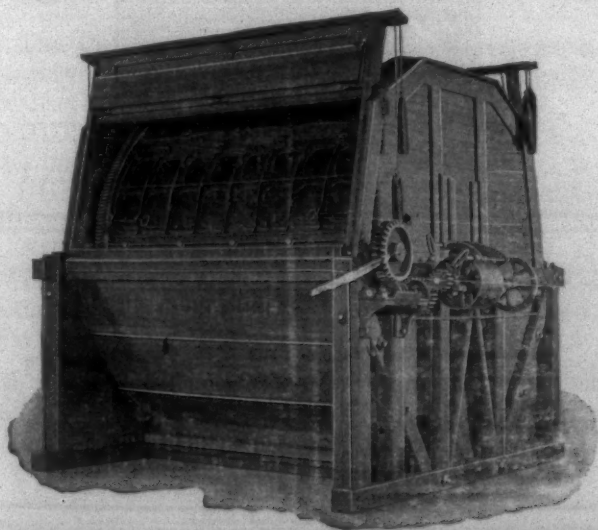
## **Manufacturers Attention!**

Have you a ready outlet for your products? Are you seeking an Export Market? Have you satisfactory domestic representation? Let's get together. We can put your goods in market channels in double-quick time.

**Beaver Industrial Corporation**

90 West Street  
New York, N. Y.

## **DYEING MACHINES**



Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

**Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.**

## **POTATO CORN STARCH**

Tapioca Flour      Sago Flour  
Dextrine and Gums  
For SIZING and FINISHING  
Oxalic Acid

**STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc.**

61 Broadway, New York City

Boston  
Philadelphia  
St. Louis

Providence  
Troy  
San Francisco

Chicago  
Cleveland  
Cincinnati





## Standard Size of the South

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

### THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

Agents,

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark  
Spartanburg, S. C.

### IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

## HYDROSULPHITE CONC POWDER

FOR

Vat Colors and Indigo

H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.

NEW YORK

SOUTHERN OFFICE

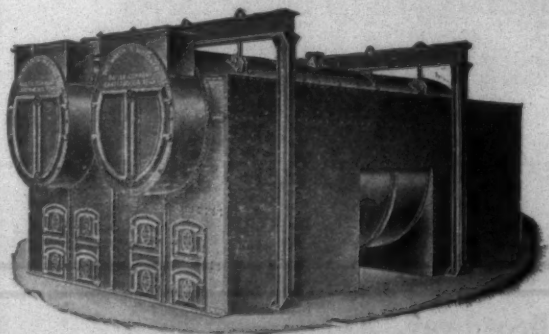
210 South Tryon Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

Southern Office Charlotte, N. C.  
1216 REALTY BUILDING, P. O. Box 523  
FREDERICK JACKSON, Southern Agent



When  
You  
need  
Boilers  
or  
Tanks  
Write Us

The Walsh & Weidner Boiler Company

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Write us for Prices—Send For our Catalogues.

## TALC— A GREAT WEIGHTER

Our Talc is air-floated. Its unsurpassed color and high initial retention make it the best quality of any on the market for filler purposes. Its increased use by many of the largest and most carefully conducted mills throughout the country is its best testimonial.

Why pay high prices plus enormous freight rates for an inferior foreign filler when you have the quality filler at reasonable prices right at your door. Prices and samples given on request.

## Oliver Quartz Company

607 Trust Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.

## OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

### DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.



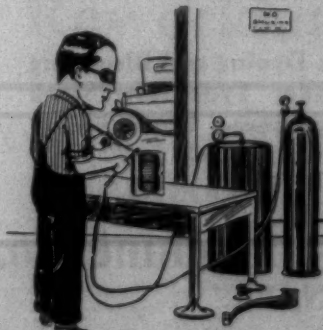
## Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,  
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard  
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.



### Conserve by Repairing Parts

The best equipped Oxy-Acetylene Welding Shop in the Carolinas. No job too heavy for our equipment. Send us your broken castings for prompt Service.

Cotton States Wagon Co.  
Near Southern Passenger Station  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## While Your Mill is Making Substantial Profits

is the time to equip with loom harness whose service is measured from year to year instead of month to month.

"DUPLEX" Flat Steel Harness can show records of ten to fifteen years service at an average cost of only 10c to 12 1-2c per shade per year with high cloth production and low percentage of seconds.

Let us quote you.

### STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO

GREENVILLE PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE

Southern Office

111 Washington St., Greenville, S. C.  
Hampton Smith, Sou. Mgr.

N. B. We are the sole manufacturers of Nickel-Plated drop wires for every kind of loom.

## TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.  
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

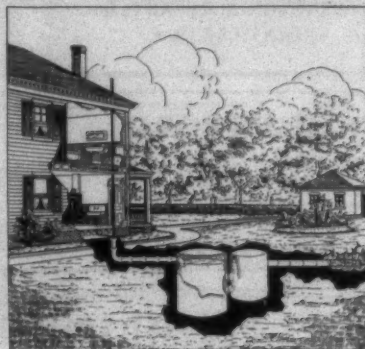
## CAROLINA SIZING & CHEMICAL COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

O. K. TALLOW  
SOLUBLE OILS

O. K. SIZING  
TALC



### MODERN TOILET CONVENIENCES

Independent of Costly Sewers



"Saneco" systems meet the insistent demand everywhere for more modern, sanitary, convenient, yet inexpensive methods of sewage disposal, to protect public health.

We manufacture systems for premises with, or premises not having a running water supply.

"Saneco" systems are dependable. They are factory made and shipped ready for immediate and easy installation. Made of reinforced and water-proofed concrete, of extra large gallon per capita capacity. No chemicals required. Approved by all health authorities.

CATALOGUES AND PRICES ON REQUEST

Sanitary Engineering Company  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Sewage Disposal Systems  
For Residences, Schools,  
Factories, Hotels, Etc.

# Starch

The Cotton Textile Manufacturers require a variety of starches to produce specifically desired results.

OUR KNOWLEDGE of the needs of the textile industry.

OUR UNEXCELLED FACILITIES for producing a wide range of products.

OUR ORGANIZATION FOR SERVICE in assisting to solve the sizing and finishing problems of the Cotton Manufacturer.

Fit us to meet these varied requirements.

For the best results use these standard starches:

Eagle Finishing  
500 Mill 400 Mill  
C. P. Special Famous N  
Blue River Crystal

## Corn Products Refining Co.

NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

# Starch

## WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines:

### COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	

### COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Cards	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

### WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

### WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS  
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.  
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.



## PINESOL

Whitmire, South Carolina, February 24th, 1920.

Mr. Joseph C. Shephard, Wilmington, N. C.

Please ship by freight one barrel Pinesol, and have same followed with tracer. We will appreciate very much if you will let this shipment come forward right away. For your information will state, that we are getting most excellent results from the use of Pinesol for "flu", and while we are not needing another barrel at this time, we are using every precaution to keep a supply on hand at all times.

Yours very truly,

GLENN-LOWRY MANUFACTURING CO.,

W. M. Sherard, V. P. and Gen. Mgr.

**JOS. C. SHEPARD, Wilmington, N. C.**



The Standard of Excellence for  
Electrical Installations  
IN-TEXTILE MILLS AND  
VILLAGES

HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

## MONTGOMERY & CRAWFORD

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Textile SUPPLIES Electrical

HARDWARE

MACHINERY

## EXPERT COTTON MILL PLUMBERS

### WALKER ELECTRIC & PLUMBING CO.

Specialists in Cotton Mill and Village Electrical,  
Plumbing and Heating Installations.  
Atlanta, Rome and Columbus, Ga.

PNEUMATIC WATER SYSTEMS

Phone 516

### M. L. GANTT

COTTON MILL PLUMBING AND HEATING  
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED  
SALISBURY, N. C.

### Belcher Heating and Plumbing Co., Inc.

Special Cotton Mill Plumbers and Steam Fitters  
ATLANTA, GA.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

### STEPHENSON CO.

Plumbers & Heaters

ATLANTA, GA.

### JAS. DOAK

SPECIAL COTTON MILL PLUMBING AND HEATING  
ASK FOR ESTIMATES  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

### E. L. STALLINGS COMPANY

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

Cotton Mill and Mill Village Plumbing and Heating. Estimates Sent on Application  
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Boilers, Pipe and Fittings  
Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water Heating Boilers and Radiators

# SHOWERS

## IMPROVE MORALE

The word, "morale" while it was not a new word, got almost a new meaning during the great world war, as it seemed to describe an almost magic power which dominated the American soldier wherever he traveled.

One of the most noticeable traits of the American soldier was his well kept personal appearance. A shave and a bath not only make a self-respecting man feel better, but his improved personal appearance commands more respect from his fellow men.

Of course it is necessary to keep a soldier healthy, because his body is his weapon. The importance of health has always been acknowledged in military circles, but never in the history of the world was so much attention paid to sanitation and cleanliness as a necessary adjunct to health as in the great world war.

The one agency that cut so much figure in the sanitation and cleanliness campaign of the American army was the Shower Bath. Everywhere the American soldier went he found showers provided for him. Many a new soldier boy had never seen a shower before Uncle Sam took him to one of his new but uninviting cities known as a Cantonment. Once introduced, the new soldier boy soon got acquainted with the showers that were provided for him. Ask the boys who came back what the showers did for them. They will tell you to what extremes the boys went to get a shower bath. It was not uncommon for them to get a barrel and bore holes in the bottom; rig it up on supports so a man could stand under it. Then if they had no means of piping the water into the barrel, they would carry it in buckets and pour it into the improvised shower.

Not much "class" to such a shower, but it was making the best of a condition and shows the extremes to which men will go to satisfy a desire for a cleansing and invigorating shower.

Industrial workers can be measured in the same terms of morale as were used to measure our military army. In plants where the morale is high, you will find the greatest degree of prosperity. Low morale is sure to be accompanied by lack of prosperity.

What builds morale? In the first place an absolutely honest policy of management is necessary to gain the confidence and respect of employees. When this stage has been reached those things which will improve the conditions of the em-

ployees can be given to them without the impression on their part that they are given with a selfish purpose in view.

Many successful concerns which have carried on all kinds of welfare work have given unqualified endorsement to the installation of shower baths for their employees.

There are many reasons for providing showers for all employees. Healthy workers only are good producers. Cleanliness is essential to good good health. The shower is the most convenient way to wash the body. It cools and refreshes the body when hot, and stimulates the body when tired. It improves the tone of the body and mind. It increases self-respect. It prevents the spread of disease. It is a real pleasure, and the plant that provides showers for its employees will be able to attract and hold the pick of the workmen.

The installation of showers does not call for any great outlay of money. The number of showers required will depend upon the nature of the industry and the number of employees. This will range from one shower for every five men (on same shift) to one for every thirty men. A good average is one shower for every fifteen men.

In order to be operated as economically as possible, showers should be designed to use no more water than necessary. A shower that will deliver 6 gallons of water per minute under twenty pounds pressure is the standard of one shower manufacturer who claims to be the largest in the country.

Each shower should be controlled independently either by a good type of mixing valve or by separate valves for the hot and cold water. The shower head should be cast brass, and not more than four inches in diameter. The proper position of the head is on an angle of thirty degrees. This makes it possible to take a shower without wetting the head of the bather.

When installing showers for women the head is set on the same angle, and is placed one foot lower than usual so the water will strike not higher than the shoulders.

Southern States Supply Company,  
Columbia, S. C.  
Joseph A. Vogel  
Frost Proof Closets,  
Wilmington, Del.  
The Cahill Iron Works,  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
The Lowry Company,  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Virginia-Carolina Supply Co.,  
Richmond and Norfolk, Va.



**Comer Is Appointed to Bankhead's Seat; Mrs. Comer Is Dead.**

Montgomery, Ala., March 6.—Former Governor Braxton B. Comer, of Birmingham, has been named by Governor Kilby to succeed Senator John H. Bankhead, deceased. The appointment was announced at the governor's office here Friday night. Appointment of Mr. Comer was not unexpected, as for the past thirty-six hours reports had been current that either Mr. Comer or State Senator W. P. Acker, of Anniston, would be named by Governor Kilby. He will serve until a special election is had to name a senator to fill out the unexpired term.

**Senator Comer's Wife Dies in Birmingham.**

Birmingham, Ala., March 6.—Mrs. B. B. Comer, wife of the newly-appointed senator from Alabama, died at the family home here at 8:20 o'clock this morning. The immediate cause of her death was suffocation.

Mrs. Comer was stricken with angina late yesterday. The disease, her physician said, causes a contraction of the muscles of the throat, closing the air passages to

the lungs.

Mrs. Comer had been ill a long time, and had but recently returned from a trip to Florida for her health. It was thought she was much improved. Mrs. Comer was 67 years old, and before marriage was Miss Eva Jane Harris, of Cuthbert, Ga. Nine children survive her.

In these days it seems almost as though poverty was a disgrace

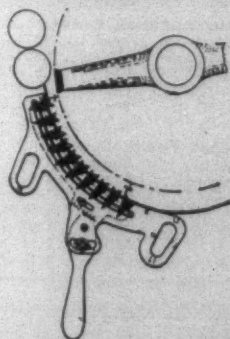
**Picker Sticks  
Spools  
Skewers  
Binders  
Loom Supplies**

**Ivey M'fg Co.**  
Hickory, N. C.

**BEAUTIFY YOUR MILL PREMISES With a Planting Worth While**

EVERGREENS provide an all-year-round beauty that no other plant or tree can impart. Beautify the vacant nooks and corners around your Mill and premises with green shrubbery and flowers that charm and fascinate. We are Ornamental and EVERGREEN Specialists, pleasing others and can please YOU. Write us about it. Ask for Catalog. Do it NOW.

**VALDESIAN NURSERIES, Bostic, North Carolina**



**Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns**

**Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids**

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

**Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company**

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President  
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**TURNER for CONCRETE**

TURNER CONSTRUCTION CO., New York City

Southern Office—R. A. WILSON, Mgr.—Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

ATLANTA

**STOCKS**

**Hill, Clark & Company**

D. H. HILL, Jr., Manager

COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

**BONDS**

**Chemicals and Oils**

For Sizing, Finishing and Dyeing

**The New Brunswick Chemical Co.**

326 Broadway, NEW YORK

Works at New Brunswick, N. J.

Southern Representative, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 211, Charlotte, N. C.

Guaranteed Quality—Demonstrations Made

**IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN IMPROVE IT**

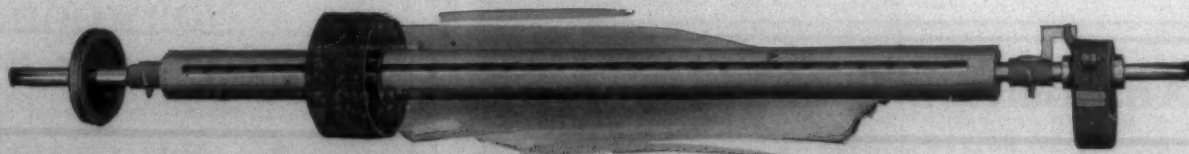
NATIONAL RING TRAVELER COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative:

C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C.

**Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds**



Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terryberry, C-o Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.**

Established 1868



D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres. Jno. J. George, 2nd V.-Pres.  
J. S. F. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

## Mauney-Steel Company COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER  
237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.  
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.  
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR  
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL  
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

## CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

### Commission Merchants

Cotton Piece Goods and Cotton Yarns

Southern Office, 6 E. Fourth St., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## All Wool Roller, Slasher and Clearer Cloth

F. C. HITCHCOCK CO.

48 & 50 Pearl St.

BOSTON, MASS.

Cotton Mills

### HUNTER MACHINERY CO.

Mill Stocks

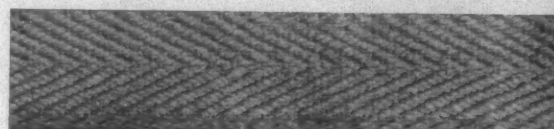
J. W. OULTS, Marion, N. C.

SECOND HAND TEXTILE and POWER MACHINERY  
Write us your needs. Let us sell what you don't need.

## AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape  
AND  
Bandings



Belfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

## Electric Wiring and Construction

TEXTILE WORK A SPECIALTY

Let us estimate on your new village or extension to  
mill or village

F. E. ROBINSON

Electrical Contractor

22 West 5th Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease  
breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spin-  
ners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton, - - - Rhode Island

# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Increased inquiry is noted in this market. Most of it is said to be for spot or nearby delivery. This is taken by dealers as another indication that many of the mills have let their yarn stocks run very low.

A contributing cause of this condition exists in the continued delay in the arrival of yarn shipments. Yarn is not coming into this district, either from the South or the East, in proportion to the orders on dealers' books. One house estimates that about 80 per cent of the yarn called for current delivery is arriving.

Another firm stated that it is shipping yarns by express at the rate of 50,000 pounds a day. A dealer of some 30 years' experience in his market says he never remembers a time when such a large percentage of poundage was overdue. Traffic difficulties on account of storms, and prevalence of illness among spinners' operatives are given as the reasons for this condition.

This, and the fact that manufacturers seem to be taking a more genuine interest in yarns, as shown by inquiries received, are taken here to indicate an early resumption of buying. It is stated, in fact, that prices may stiffen under the influence of orders as early as next week.

As to prospects for April business in this market, a firm specializing in high-grade fine carded and combed yarns, which sold close to 2,000,000 pounds in April, 1919, on more than 200 separate orders, expects to equal this showing next month, which will mean doing approximately four times last April's business as measured in dollars.

Although manufacturers may admit they are now not looking for lower prices for cotton yarn, they are no longer buying ahead and are waiting until they get nearer the time when they must have yarn before ordering again. While the market is quiet, with prices substantially as they were a week ago, and little new business is offering, trade opinion is one of quiet confidence. Users of yarn have yarn ordered,

but many have very little or not enough at their mills. To meet this situation a great deal more yarn than is ordinarily the case is being sent by express instead of by freight. This is because spinners have gotten behind in deliveries, or embargoes and slow freight movements have made it necessary for the consumers to get some yarn quickly from other sources.

Yarns for spot or nearby delivery are scarce, and it is believed this condition will be especially noticeable in the next few weeks, owing to the impediments to recent production and shipments. Around Philadelphia it is said that the labor situation has improved and consumption of yarns somewhat greater than a few weeks ago.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
6s-10s..77	—	26s.....1.10	—
12s-14s..82	—	30s.....1.25	—
16s.....85	—	40s.....2.15	—
20s.....95	—98	50s.....2.60	—
24s.....1.10	—		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Upholstery Yarns	
6s-10s..73	—75	8s, 3 and 4-ply..65	—66
10s-12s..78	—	16s.....87	—
14s.....80	—82	20s.....96	—98
16s.....80	—		
20s.....93	—95	Southern Single Chain Warps	
24s.....1.05	—	6s-12s..76	—78
26s.....1.12	—1.15	14s.....82	—
30s.....1.25	—1.30	16s.....85	—
Duck Yarn—3, 4 and 5-Ply Skeins.		20s.....95	—
8s.....75	—	22s.....96	—
10s.....78	—	Southern Single Skeins	
12s.....80	—	6s-8s..74	—
		10s.....76	—
		12s.....78	—
		14s.....79	—
		16s.....80	—
		Southern Frame Cones	
		8s.....73	—74
		10s.....74	—75
		12s.....76	—77
		16s.....79	—80
		18s.....80	—81
		Combed Peeler Cones	
		10s.....1.12	—
		12s.....1.16	—
		14s.....1.18	—
		16s.....1.20	—
		18s.....1.22	—
		20s.....1.24	—
		22s.....1.26	—
		24s.....1.30	—
		26s.....1.34	—

Winning the first net is what makes gamblers out of a lot of men.

## TIME and MONEY!

### NORWOOD FILTERS

Represent a Saving of Both

Write for particulars regarding

### NORWOOD FILTERS

For

INDUSTRIAL USE

For

SWIMMING POOLS

NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY  
FLORENCE, MASS

C. M. SETZER, Representative,

Charlotte, N. C.



## Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton cloth markets gained strength during week and prices continued to rise to approximately the levels from which they declined during February. There was a demand from some of the printers and converters that was sufficiently broad to disclose a scarcity of stocks available for spot and nearby delivery and persistency in bidding soon began to lead to a further uplift.

Selling agencies doing business with jobbers are much disturbed by this latest manifestation of activity. Aside from a rise in exchange and a court decision that will make inflation of mill stocks easier, they see little in the outlook to warrant hopes of a full distribution while banking conditions are so onerous. They are impressed by the very high rates asked for time money, that is, money actually needed in carrying on business, and by the certainty that taxes will rule high and remain for a long time a burden on business. Some commission houses have found that mills are inclined to borrow again from them, although earnings have been large and most corporations show a surplus of quick assets over debts. They appear to lack ready cash and this impresses commission men as another indication of the difficulty of doing business while prices are so high.

Another matter that gives merchants concern and leads to continued conservatism is the knowledge that a great many goods are held up in transit. Many should have been delivered weeks ago. When these goods begin to arrive, unless trade is very good, buyers will become uneasy about other goods coming.

It is accepted in the trade that the recent operations of printers and bleachers foreshadow a maintenance at least of finished goods prices. The printers will soon be forced to name prices on percales for the shirting trades and it looks now as if no concessions can be made. The gray goods markets are certainly firm and before June there is likely to be another wage demand in New England mills. With busi-

ness continuing active and with dividends continued on a high scale, manufacturers coming here say they see little or no prospect of avoiding further calls for more and more wages which will add to the costs.

The demand for print cloths and convertibles broadened and prices rose to higher levels. For 39-inch, 72x76s, 28c has been paid for spots and 27½ was bid for contracts. On 80 squares sales were made at 31c. The demand for 39-inch, 68x72s, was active. Sales for nearby delivery were made at 24½c and late delivery at 24c. It is stated that 25c was bid for Eastern spots. On 38½-inch, 64x60s, 23½c was paid for spots in the local market and 22c was bid for contracts beginning in June. On 60x48s 22c was paid for Eastern goods and contracts of Southern goods for nearby delivery were reported at 21½c. Narrow goods are ¼c a yard higher. Some fairly large sales of 27-inch, 56x52s, were reported at 14c. Sheetings were less active than print cloths, but they were firmer than on Thursday and were tending higher. A notable decrease in the offerings of fine combed yarn goods from second hands was reported.

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	16
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	15½
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	15¼
Gray g'ds, 38-in., 64x64s...	24½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s...	24½
Gray g'ds, 29-in., 80x80s...	31
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard....28	a29
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s..	26
B'n sheet'gs, So. stand....	29
Tickings, 8-ounce.....	55
Denims, 2.20.....	44
Stand. staple gingham....	27½
Dress gingham.....35	a37½
Standard prints.....	21
Kid finished cambrics....18	a19

Bibb Mfg. Co., Crown Mill.

Macon, Ga.

W. R. Parker.....Superintendent  
J. F. Dixon.....Day Carder  
A. L. Hamrick.....Night Carder  
E. T. Parker.....Day Spinner  
C. E. McDonald.....Night Spinner  
L. W. Shell.....Master Mechanic

## T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

## COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

Sole Selling Agents

CLARENCE WHITMAN & SON, INC.

MERCHANDISING

FOR TEXTILE MILLS

354 Fourth Avenue  
New York City

Chicago St Louis Philadelphia San Francisco

## REEVES, JENNINGS & CO.

Selling Agents for Southern Mills Producing

COTTON FABRICS

For Converting, Manufacturing, Jobbing and Export Trades  
55 Leonard Street NEW YORK CITY

B X C

TRADE MARK

BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY  
ROCKFORD, ILL.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

## MERROWING

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting

Toe Closing

Mock Seaming

Maximum Production

Minimum Cost of Upkeep

Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

# FOR SIZING SLASHOL

**WHAT ELSE---**When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shed, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832

1919

Wm. C. Robinson  
& Son Co.

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
NEWTON, N. C.  
ATLANTA  
BIRMINGHAM  
NEW ORLEANS



## Southern Hosiery Mills

famed for the quality of their product use for Sulphur Black Dyeing

### "AMALIE" SULPHO TEXTOL OIL

highly recommended for light shades as well, and can be used either direct in the dye bath or in the last rinse, or both.

### "AMALIE" SULPHO TEXTOL OIL

greatly enhances the shade or color and produces a maximum degree of softness.

Send for barrel on approval with special formula.

**L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.**

Textile Products Division

262 Pearl Street

New York City, N. Y.

## There's a Felton Brush for Every Use in The Mill



We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service



**D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.**

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,  
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.

## DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

## The Automatic Blower and Sweeper

For

Textile Mills

Manufactured by

**H. E. CLARK  
MFG. CO.**

BOX 372

Atlanta, Georgia

Foundry and Machinists  
High Grade Castings a Specialty



for the Sweeping of the alleys and under the frames in the Spinning, Spool and Twister Rooms. It soon pays for itself in the saving of labor and brooms.

## Knit Goods

### Knit Goods.

Philadelphia.—Fine count cotton yarn prices continue to be a bone of contention in the knitting trades. A few manufacturers consider mercerized out of the question. As the difference in cost of 2-ply combed peeler and mercerized is not sufficient to make the former attractive as a substitute. With the latter, there is a disposition to proceed cautiously in the manufacture of fine cotton hosiery and underwear.

One large hosiery mill says it will not offer mercerized stockings priced on the basis of today's yarn values. It proposes to go out soon with a price of about \$7.50 for ladies' 220 needle hosiery and sell so far as the mill is covered with yarn. After yarn in stock has been consumed the mill will await developments. If jobbers are willing to pay \$8 to \$8.60 for the type of stocking the mill will buy yarn at the market, if available. Otherwise its mercerized lines will not be on sale until the situation clarifies. It is figured that to make a 220 needle stocking of 60s 2-ply mercerized at present yarn value would mean a mill cost of about \$7.25 a dozen. A Southern mill is quoting \$7.75, but jobbers are not taking at that figure.

At \$7.50 a dozen, it is reasoned, the stocking offers possibilities. It would have to retail at about \$1.15 as a featured \$1.25 proposition. Should the market ease off, it is figured, prices could be shaded by both jobber and retailer without either taking a loss.

A line of ladies' full fashioned mercerized is held at \$13.50 a dozen, which is about twice the pre-war prices of ladies full fashioned silks with mercerized tops and toe. Notwithstanding the absence of any indication that prices of mercerized hosiery will decline, jobbers are becoming more interested in mercerized hosiery, as is revealed by inquiries, and it is felt that stocks have been so reduced during the long period of suspended buying that purchases cannot be deferred very much longer. In fact, fancy prices have been paid in the last week or two, small lots of ladies' mercerized with the shaped leg, seamless, having been sold at \$8 to \$9.50, depending on weight and delivery period.

The combed peeler yarn situation has injected a perplexing problem into the question of underwear for spring, 1921. A mercerized garment that was sold to jobbers at \$22.50 for spring, 1919, and \$30 for the coming season will cost the manufacturer \$44 for yarn alone, on the basis of present replacement value. It is a question with one mill making the line whether jobbers who bought say 100 cases for the coming season would buy half that quantity for the spring of 1921 at a price based on yarn cost of \$44. This mill, if present intentions are adhered to, will offer no combed goods for next year.

While it is realized that spinners are apparently indifferent as to whether the knitting trade discourages the use of fine combed and mercerized yarns, there is a strong feeling in the trade that, in the best interests of all concerned, mills refrain from purchases of these classes of yarns until forced by the jobbing and retail trade to replenish stocks. In this way, it is reasoned, it will be possible to settle the question whether fine staple cotton is as scarce as it is represented to be. If spinners then hold out for present prices it will be assumed there is justification for the policy they have been pursuing.

### Entertain Overseers.

On Friday evening, February 27th, E. Montgomery superintendent of the Summerville Cotton Mills, gave a supper at the Y. M. C. A. building in honor of the overseers and second hands and their wives. John D. Taylor and family were also present. Mr. Taylor being president and treasurer of the company. Mrs. Montgomery, who like her husband is always thinking about the welfare and happiness of other people, had charge of the preparation of the spread, and it is the unanimous testimony of every one who had the honor and privilege of being present that this feature could not have received more excellent care. About forty guests were present. The evening was spent in friendly conversation, in a few brief talks, some stories, and a good deal of music rendered by Mr. "Fiddler" Wade and Mrs. R. M. McLeod.

On March 28th, which is the fourth Sunday of the month, we are expecting to have with us for the evening service, Rev. A. J. Moncrief, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Rome. Dr. Moncrief is one of the most eloquent speakers in this part of the country, and he is a very able and popular pastor, and a good man. He could not arrange to come sooner on account of a series of sermons that he is delivering in his church on the general subject of "Marriage."

The record of the night classes at the Y. M. C. A. for February is as follows: Number of classes held, 32; enrollment, 40; total attendance, 173.

E. G. Wilson, an International Y. M. C. A. secretary with headquarters in Atlanta, spent a day recently here and at Trion. He seemed to be much pleased with the progress of the work at this place.

E. G. C.

### Beaver Cotton Mills.

Thomson, Ga.

H. H. Baker.....Superintendent  
M. P. Petty.....Carder  
W. P. Morris.....Spinner  
J. C. Price.....Weaver  
Jim Marshall.....Cloth Room  
John Sills.....Master Mechanic



## Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

### Machinery.

Want second hand Haskell-Dawes or Brownell twister, 6x10 bobbin, 10-16 ply creel. Address giving full description of what you offer, Glencoe Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C.

### SAVE YOUR WASTE PAPER

Bale It—We Buy It.  
**CAROLINA JUNK & HIDE CO.**  
Box 98 Phone 74  
Charlotte, N. C.

### Machinery Wanted.

A new mill now under construction would like to communicate with some mill having 4x8 speeders and 5½x11 slubbers for sale. We would like to buy these for delivery any time before January, 1921. Address New Mill, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### WE SPECIALIZE

In Reminding A. C. and D. C. Apparatus  
**WINGFIELD & HUNDLEY**  
Box 844 Richmond, Va.

### For Sale.

120 feet 3 inch pipe.  
100 feet 1½ inch pipe.  
375 feet ¾ inch pipe.  
And fittings for Slasher Sizing System.  
Approximately:  
700 feet 12 inch  
175 feet 30 inch  
50 feet 36 inch  
Galvanized Exhaust Pipe for carrying dust from pickers and Apply Ira R. Hayes, Supt.  
Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

### Machinery Wanted.

Want four spoolers to run 4½ by 6 inch spools. Gauge 5 by 4¼ inch. Give particulars first letter. Address J. C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Attention, Selling Agent.

Are you fully satisfied that you are using a correct manufacturing cost? Wouldn't it be wise to employ an expert? Address A. B. C. D., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### For Sale.

For Sale—3 late model Cramer Humidifiers with pump and tank complete; also one 35 horsepower Westin motor with starter, 220 volts, 1150 revolutions. Klumac Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

### Superintendent Wanted.

Superintendent for 13,000 spindle mill, located in Piedmont section of North Carolina, making white and colored yarns. A good position for the right man. Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C.

### Wanted.

A No. 1 good second hand for spinning 15,000 spindles, one who can furnish first class references. Also one who may know help he may land for spinning. Price \$29.70 per week. Address G. D. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Card Grinder.

A little mill of 10,000 spindles in Georgia wants a good card grinder. Have 26 Mason cards in good condition. Good job for right man. Pay 40c per hour and pay off every Saturday. Good town to live in and good people to work for. Address Tote, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted.

Wanted—A first class superintendent for the Littleton Hosiery Mill. Prefer one who can invest at least \$1,000 and who is capable of taking entire charge of a mill of about 10 machines. Address all communications to Box 266, Littleton, N. C.

## PATENTS

### Trade Marks and Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

**SIGGERS & SIGGERS**

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

### TEXTILE MACHINERY

#### Excellent Condition

10 gangs No. 50 Universal Cone Winders  
4 gangs No. 50 Universal Tube Winder  
4 gangs No. 50 Universal Tube Winder 2 to 4 ends up  
3 belt driven Foster Winders  
12 Tompkins 50 spindle reels  
4 Whitin 50 spindle reels  
Section Warpers  
Denn Warpers  
Ball Warpers  
Address "Machinery," care Southern Textile Bulletin

### The CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.

Chemists for the Southern Textile Industry

Specialists in analysis of coal, paints, lubricating oils, bleaching powder, caustic, boiler water and all textile mill supplies.

606 Trust Building

Charlotte, North Carolina

### FOR SALE.

#### Pickers.

1—45" Saco-Pette 3 beater breaker with automatic feeder.  
1—45" Atherton 3 beater breaker with automatic feeder.  
1—45" Kitson finisher.  
1—45" Atherton finisher.  
2—45" Saco-Pette finishers.  
2—40" H. & B. 2 beater breakers with automatic feeders.  
1—40" Atherton 2 beater breaker with automatic feeder.  
2—40" H. & B. finishers.  
2—40" Atherton intermediates.  
2—40" Atherton finishers.

#### Drawing.

2—Whitin, 4 del. each, 12" coilers, metallic rolls.  
24—Pettee, 5 del. each, 12" coilers, metallic rolls.

#### Spinning.

2—224 Spindle Fales & Jenks, 1½" R, 2½" G, 7" T.  
4—144 Spindle Lowell, 1½" R, 2½" G, 6" T.

#### Spoolers.

2—100 Spindle Whitin, 4x6.  
1—180 Spindle Draper, 4x6.  
1—100 Spindle Draper, 4x6.  
2—120 Spindle Hopedale, 4x6.  
2—100 Spindle Eastern & Burnham, 4x6.

#### Twisters.

4—200 Spindle Draper Model H, 2¼" R, 6½" T.  
4—176 Spindle Hopedale, 2" R, 6" T.  
1—220 Spindle H. & B., 2¼" R, 7" T. (Wet twist.)

#### Looms.

96—36" Model P Draper Automatic.  
20—30" Colvin Draper Bobbin battery.  
150—36" Lowell.

#### Miscellaneous.

1—16 Spindle Lazenby Quill Winder.  
3—20 Spindle Silver & Gay Ball Winders.  
25—No. 50 Universal Winders.  
1—100 Spindle Foster Winder, Model 12.  
1—2250 End Denn Warper.  
2—40" Lowell Cloth Folders.  
1—40" Lowell Cloth Inspection Machine.  
1—40" Cloth Brusher.

#### Immediate Delivery.

**THE JONES MACHINERY CORP.,**  
Atlanta, Ga.

## Free Service Department

### Belting Representative Wanted.

Large belting concern doing big business in the South wants to employ traveling representative. A-1 company and can offer good salary and opportunity to competent man. Address Belt Salesman, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted At Once.

One first-class overhauler for spinning. Man that is able to move machinery. Will contract job. Address A. H. Hamilton, Overseer Spinning, P. O. Box 95, Bladenboro, N. C.

### Office Man Wanted.

Want to get in touch with a man experienced in office work in cotton mill. Must be high class man, with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Stenographer preferred. Excellent chance for advancement. Mill located in Greenville, S. C. Address Office Man, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Loom Fixers.

Want two good Jacquard loom fixers for night work, pay \$35.00 per week. Two good fixers for day work at \$32.50 per week. Fidelity Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

### Loom Fixer Wanted.

Want loom fixer for forty new Draper H Model duck looms at tion and give references. Address less you can pay own transportation \$4.50 per day. Do not answer unless C. S. Tatum, Supt., South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Texas.

Wanted: Experienced overseer for dyeing department of a large mill dyeing raw stock and long chain. State age, experience and whether single or married. Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

### Mechanic.

Want experienced mechanic for mill using water and electric power. Excellent job for right man. Address, A. Q. Kale, High Shoals, N. C.



# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- A-**  
Abell-Howe Co., Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Aladdin Co., The, Bay City, Mich.  
Allen, Chas. R., Charleston, S. C.  
Allen Spindle Corporation, 80 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.  
American Audit Co., The, Atlanta, Ga.  
American Kron Scale Co., 430 E. 53rd St., New York.  
American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass.  
American Textile Banding Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
American Trust Co., Bond Dept., Charlotte, N. C.  
American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del.  
Arabol Mfg. Co., New York.  
Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.  
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co., Providence, R. I.  
Atlanta Gas Light Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Atlanta Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Atlantic Dyestuff Co., 88 Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- B-**  
Barber Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.  
Barber Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Belcher Heating & Plumbing Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass.  
Bradford Belting Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass.  
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
- C-**  
Cahill Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Carolina Size & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Carolina Steel Roller Shops, Gastonia, N. C.  
Carrier Engineering Corp., New York.  
Catlin & Co., 345 Broadway, New York.  
Chaffee Co., Thos. K., Providence, R. I.  
Champion Chemical Co., Asheville, N. C.  
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Charlotte, N. C.  
Charlotte Electric Repair Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Clark Mfg. Co., H. E., Box 372, Atlanta, Ga.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
Collins, J. D., 927 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.  
Collins Bros. Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.  
Corn Products Refining Co., New York.  
Cotton States Belting & Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Cotton States Wagon Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Courtney Co., Dana S., Chicopee, Mass.  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.
- D-**  
Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co., Pittston, Pa.  
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co., Trenton, N. J.  
Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich.  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.  
Doak, James, Greenville, S. C.  
Draper, E. S., 506 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass.
- E-**  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.  
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.  
Entwistle Co., T. C., Lowell, Mass.  
Eureka Iron Works, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.
- F-**  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.  
Farnsworth Co., Conshohocken, Pa.  
Felton Brush Co., D. D., Atlanta, Ga.  
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.  
Fulton Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
- G-**  
Gantt, M. L., Salisbury, N. C.  
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.  
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.  
Greb Co., The, 236 State St., Boston, Mass.  
Griswold Supply Co., Macon, Ga.
- H-**  
Hetherington & Sons, John, 10 High St., Room 1125, Boston, Mass.  
Hine Bros., 80 Maiden Lane, New York.  
Hirsch Lumber Co., 1203 Heard Nat. Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.  
Hitchcock Co., F. C., 50 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.  
Hunter Machinery Co., Marion, N. C.  
Huntington & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Metropolitan Tower, New York.
- I-**  
Ilg Electric Ventilating Co., Chicago, Ill.  
International Cotton Products Co., 507 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
Ivey Manufacturing Co., Hickory, N. C.
- J-**  
Jacksonville Chemical Mfg. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.  
Johnson Paint Co., Atlanta, Ga.
- K-**  
Kaumagraph Co., 209 W. 38th St., New York.  
Kaustine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.  
Klipstein & Co., A., New York.
- L-**  
Ladew Co., Edw. R., Glen Cove, N. Y.  
Link Belt Co., Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Lowry Co., The, Atlanta, Ga.
- M-**  
Macrodi Fibre Co., Woonsocket, R. I.  
Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Masury-Young Co., 196 Milk St., Boston, Mass.  
Mauney Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Marrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.  
Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.  
Metz & Co., H. A., 122 Hudson St., New York.  
Michael & Bivens, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.  
Millers Indemnity Underwriters, Greenville, S. C.  
Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Co., Union, S. C.  
Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Morehead Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.  
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.  
Frank Mossberg Co., Attleboro, Mass.
- N-**  
McNaughton Mfg. Co., Maryville, Tenn.  
National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.  
National Gum & Mica Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co., New Brunswick, N. J.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 165 Broadway, New York.  
N. Y. Leather Belting Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J.  
Norwood Engineering Co., Florence, Mass.
- O-**  
Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
Oliver Quartz Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- P-**  
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.  
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co., Central Falls, R. I.  
Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.  
Perry-Mann Electric Co., Columbia, S. C.  
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Player, E. S., Greenville, S. C.  
Powers Regulator Co., The, Chicago, Ill.  
Puro-Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co., Haydenville, Mass.
- R-**  
Reeves, Jennings & Co., 55 Leonard St., New York.  
Rice Dobby Chain Co., Millbury, Mass.  
Robinson, F. E., Charlotte, N. C.  
Robinson & Sons Co., Wm. C., Baltimore, Md.  
Rogers Fibre Co., 121 Beach St., Boston, Mass.  
Roy & Sons Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass.  
Rumsey Pump Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
- S-**  
Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.  
Sanitary Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Sargents Sons Corp., C. G., Graniteville, Mass.  
Scaife & Sons Co., Wm. B., Oakmont, Pa.  
Scott & Co., Henry L., Providence, R. I.  
Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.  
Shamrow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R. I.  
Shepard, Jos. C., Wilmington, N. C.  
Sirrline, J. E., Greenville, S. C.  
Sonneborn & Sons, Inc., L., 262 Pearl St., New York.  
Southern Motors Corp., Charlotte, N. C.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Southern States Supply Co., Columbia, S. C.  
Stafford Co., Readville, Mass.  
Stallings Co., E. L., Spartanburg, S. C.
- T-**  
Standard Fibre Co., Somerville, Mass.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Stein, Hall & Co., 61 Broadway, New York.  
Stephenson Co., The, Atlanta, Ga.  
Swan & Finch Co., New York.  
Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Richmond, Va.  
Sykes Bros., Joseph, Charlotte, N. C.
- U-**  
Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Texas Co., The, 17 Battery Place, New York.  
Textile Banking Co., New York.  
Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Thomas Grate Bar Co., Birmingham, Ala.  
Toledo Scale Co., Raleigh, N. C.  
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y.  
Tripod Paint Co., 68 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.  
Turner Construction Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Tuxbury Lumber Co., A. C., Charleston, S. C.
- V-**  
United Chemical Products Corp., York & Colgate Sts., Jersey City, N. J.  
U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.  
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
- W-**  
Valdesian Nurseries, Bostic, N. C.  
Van Lindley, J., Nursery Co., The, Pomona, N. C.  
Veeder Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.  
Haywood Dept., T. Holt, 65 Leonard St., New York.  
Virginia Carolina Supply Co., Richmond, Va.  
Vogel Co., Jos. A., Wilmington, Del.
- Y-**  
Walker Electric & Plumbing Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Walker-Tompkins Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Walraven Co., The, Atlanta, Ga.  
Walsh & Weidner Boiler Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Warwick Co., A. J., Memphis, Tenn.  
Watts, Stebbins & Co., 44 Leonard St., New York.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co., Carteret, N. J.  
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.  
Clarence Whitman & Son, New York.  
Wingfield & Hundley, Richmond, Va.  
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N. J.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R. I.

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft  
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

**THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY**  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## JOSEPH SYKES BROTHERS, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND

### Card Clothing Manufacturers

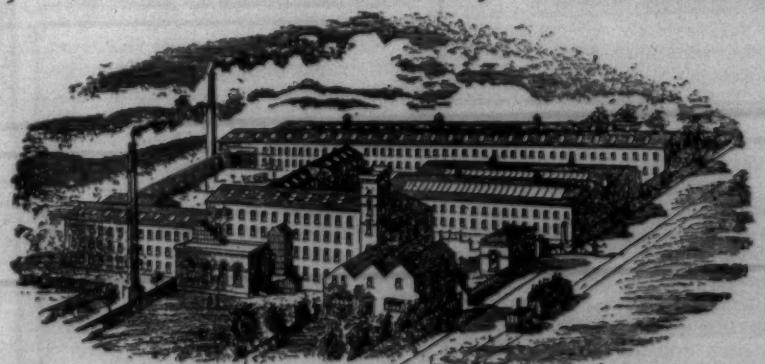
**Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow  
Ground Card Clothing**

Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

**RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent**  
REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS

Tompkins Building  
P. O. Box 88  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

4 1/2 Peters Street  
P. O. Box 793  
ATLANTA, GA.





## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

**WANT position as overseer of weaving,** by man who has had long and varied experience as weaver. Have been out of mill business for awhile but desire to get back now. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2610.

**WANT position as overseer of weavign.** Experienced on ducks, drills, twills and prints. Can give satisfaction as to quality and quantity. Now employed, but wish to change on account of outside condition. Address No. 2611.

**WANT position as overseer of carding** by mill man 38 years of age who has been giving satisfaction as carder and assistant for past 10 years. References if wanted. Address No. 2612.

**WANT position as overseer of carding** by man who is thoroughly capable and of good character. A good, experienced man who can handle help and keep a card room in good order. Address No. 2613.

**WANT position as superintendent** of small yarn mill or weaving mill. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Age 37. Address No. 2614.

**WANT position as superintendent** of yarn or cloth mill, or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Understand white and colored work, hosiery and underwear yarns, twisting, cone and tube winding, Denn warping, etc. Can get results. Good reference. Overseer of carding and spinning 17 years, superintendent 7 years. Address No. 2615.

**WANT position as overseer of carding** and spinning in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Experienced on most all kinds of work and can give satisfaction. Address No. 2616.

**WANT position as overseer of plain** weave room with Draper looms. Experienced on cords and poplins. Can come at once. Not now employed, having given up last job of own accord. Good reference. Address No. 2617.

**WANT position as overseer of weaving** by man experienced on a wide variety of cloths and can give satisfaction as to quantity and quality. Good manager of help. First class reference. Address No. 2618.

**WANT position as overseer of large** weave room or superintendent of small weaving mill. Best of reference. Reliable, honest and competent. Address No. 2619.

**WANT position as overseer of weaving** in North Carolian mill. Have had eight years experience as overseer of weaving. Now employed but want larger job. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2624.

**WANT position as overseer of carding** by an experienced carder who has been overseer of several large card rooms and can get results. Address No. 2625.

**WANT position as superintendent of mill** on sheetings, drills, ducks or chambrays. Would prefer mill that is going to make improvements or mill that is rundown and wants some one to put in good working condition and run it. Employed now in good mill and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Good reference. Address No. 2626.

**WANT position as superintendent of** weaving or yarn mill by man who has had thirty years' experience and a textile education. Know all kinds of yarn and a good manager of help. Age 40, married and can furnish reference. Address No. 2627.

**WANT position as overseer of weaving** by an experienced man who can manage help well and get good production. Prefer mill in Carolinas. Address No. 2628.

**WANT position as superintendent of yarn** mill by man who has had several years experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction but would change for larger position. Address No. 2629.

**WANT position as overseer of large spinning** room, assistant superintendent or superintendent of small mill. Have had twenty years experience on Nos. 1 to 80 yarn in some of largest and best mills in Carolinas. Best of reference if needed. Address No. 2631.

**WANT position as overseer of carding** by man with 15 years experience in mill and two years as overseer. Good references. Twenty-eight years old, married. Address No. 2632.

**WANT position as overseer carding** by man 84 years old with 15 years of successful experience as overseer. Can take job on short notice and handle any kind of goods. Address No. 2633.

**WANT position as overseer of spinning** or superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2634.

**WANT position as overseer of cloth** room by man experienced on prints, drills and sheetings, white and colored. Can put up goods to please employer and selling agent. Only reason for changing is larger salary and better schools for children. Address No. 2635.

**WANT position as superintendent of yarn** or weaving mill by popular young man who has had several years of experience and can handle most any size job. Address No. 2636.

**WANT position as superintendent** by man of clean habits and experienced in plain and fancy work, white and colored. Good references. Address No. 2637.

**WANT position as overseer of weaving** by man with experience on all kinds of plain white and colored goods. Twelve years as overseer. Address No. 2638.

**WANT position as overseer of card** room or spinning room or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Forty years of age 20 years experience, I. C. S. diploma. Good recommendations. Address No. 2639.

**WANT position as overseer of weaving.** Experienced on drills twills and prints. Can give satisfaction as to quantity and quality. Now employed. Address No. 2640.

**WANT position as superintendent** of large cotton mill or group of mills. Now employed with large mill but want something larger. Would not consider less than \$4,000.00. Address No. 2641.

**WANT position as second hand in large** card or spinning room or overseer of small room. Thirty years of age and capable of giving satisfaction. Address No. 2642.

**WANT position as superintendent** by man now in charge of large spinning mill and giving satisfaction, but wish to make change on account surroundings. Address No. —

**WANT position as superintendent** or overseer of finishing cotton goods. Thoroughly familiar with all grades of finishing. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2643.

**WANT position as master mechanic** and engineer for large mill. Understand all kinds of machinery and can guarantee satisfaction. Address No. 2644.

**WANT position as cloth room overseer.** Can handle any average job on plain white goods. Good references. Can take job on short notice. Address No. 2645.

**WANT position as overseer of carding** and spinning or spinning, twisting and winding. Experienced on all kinds of yar. Address No. 2646.

**WANT position as superintendent** of a yarn or weave mill of 5 to 20 thousand spindles, or would take position of spinning where there is a chance of promotion. Address No. 2647.

**WANT position as overseer of weaving** by experienced man. Now on good job but don't like location. Want mill in Georgia or Carolinas. Can give best of references. Address No. 2648.

## CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

**AIR CONDITIONERS—**  
Parka-Cramer Company

**AIR COMPRESSORS—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Power Regulator Company

**AIR WASHERS AND COOLERS—**  
(See Humidifying).

**ARCHITECTS—**  
Draper, E. S. (Landscape).  
J. E. Sirrine.

**ARMATURE WINDING—**  
Charlotte Electric Repair Co.  
Michael & Bivins, Inc.  
Wingfield & Hundley.

**ASH HANDLING EQUIPMENT—**  
Link-Belt Company.

**AUTOMATIC FEEDS FOR COTTON—**  
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.

**AUTOMATIC REGULATORS—**  
Power Regulator Company

**AUTOMATIC SCALES—**  
American Kron Scale Co.  
Toledo Scale Co.

**BALING PRESSES—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.

**BALL BEARINGS—**  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. (Roller)

**BALLERS—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.

**BANKS—**  
Textile Banking Co.  
American Trust Co.

**BAROMETERS—**  
Tagilabus Mfg. Co., C. J.

**BANDING—**  
American Textile Banding Co., Inc.  
Barber Mfg. Co.

**BANDING MACHINERY—**  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.

**BEAMERS—**  
Entwistle Co., T. C.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.

**BEAMING AND WARPING M'CHY—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Draper Corporation  
Entwistle Co., T. C.  
Mossberg Co., Frank  
Saco-Lowell Shops

**BEARING, BALL—**  
(See Ball Bearings)

**BEARINGS, ROLLER—**  
(See Roller Bearings)

**BELT CONVEYORS—**  
Link-Belt Company

**BELT LACING LEATHER—**  
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.  
Edw. R. Ladew Co., Inc.  
New York Leather Belting Co.

**BELTING—(LEATHER)**  
American Supply Co.  
Bradford Belting Co.  
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.  
Edw. R. Ladew Co., Inc.  
New York Leather Belting Co.

**BELTING, SILENT CHAIN—**  
Abell Howe Co.  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.

**BELT CEMENT—**  
Ladew & Co., E. R.  
New York Leather Belting Co.

**BELT DRESSING—**  
Ladew & Co., E. R.  
New York Leather Belting Co.  
Smith-Courtney Co.

**BLEACHING MATERIALS—**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
Kilpatrick & Co.  
National Aniline and Chemical Co.  
Newport Chemical Works.  
Seydel Mfg. Co.

**BLOWERS—**  
Parka-Cramer Co.  
Ilg Electric Co.  
Clark, H. E., Mfg. Co.

**BOBBIN CLEANER—**  
Terrell Machine Co.

**BOBBINS AND SPOOLS—**  
American Supply Co.  
Dana S. Courtney Co.  
Draper Corporation  
David Brown Co.  
Mossberg Co., Frank  
Macrodi Fiber Co.

**BOILERS—**  
Walsh & Weldner Co.

**BOILER HOUSE CONVEYORS—**  
Link-Belt Co.

**BRICK—**  
Yadkin Brick Co.

**BROOMS—**  
Montgomery & Crawford

**BUNGALOWS—**  
Aladdin Company, The  
Tuxbury, A. C., Lumber Co.

**BUILDINGS—**  
Turner Construction Co.

**CARD CLOTHING—**

Ashworth Bros.  
Jos. Sykes Bros.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
The Whitin Machine Works.

**CARD GRINDERS—**  
B. S. Roy & Sons Co.  
The Whitin Machine Works

**CARDS—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works

**CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS—**  
Tolhurst Machine Works.

**CHAIN DRIVES, SILENT—**  
Abell Howe Co.  
Link-Belt Company  
Morse Chain Co.

**CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops

**COAL AND ASHE CARRIERS**  
Link-Belt Company

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS—**  
Reeves, Jennings Co.  
Fred'k Viator & Achelis  
Clarence Whitman & Son  
Watts, Stebbin & Co.

**COMPRESSORS (AIR)—**  
General Electric Company

**CONCRETE—**  
Turner Construction Co.

**CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION—**  
Turner Construction Co.

**COOLING TOWERS—**  
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co.

**CONDENSERS—**  
Farnsworth Company  
Wheeler Condensing & Engineering Co.

**CONNECTORS, Frankel Solderless**  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

**COTTON MACHINERY—**  
Ashworth Bros.  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
Draper Corporation  
Firth, Wm.  
Metallic Drawing Roll Co., The  
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.  
Roy & Son Co., B. S.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Terrell Machine Co.  
Whitin Machine Works  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

**COTTON OPENERS AND LAPPERS—**  
Firth, Wm.

Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works

**COTTON SOFTENERS—**

Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
Kilpatrick & Co., A.  
Seydel Mfg. Co., The

**COTTON WASTE MACHINERY—**

Firth, Wm.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works

**COTTON FABRICS**

Reeves, Jennings Co.  
Fred'k Viator & Achelis

**COTTON YARNS—**  
Mauney-Steel Company

**CREDIT INFORMATION—**  
American Credit Indemnity Co.

**DIAL SCALES—**  
American Kron Scale Co.  
Toledo Scale Co.

**DISINFECTANTS—**  
Masury Young Co.  
The Seydel Mfg. Co.

**DOBBIES—**  
The Stafford Company  
The Whitin Machine Works

**DOBBY CHAIN—**  
Rice Dobby Chain Co.

**DOFFING BOXES—**  
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co.  
Standard Sales Co.  
Standard Fibre Co.

**DOUBLERS—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Universal Winding Co.

**DRAWING ROLLS—**  
Metallic Drawing Roll Company

**DRINKING FOUNTAINS—**  
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

**DRIVES, SILENT CHAIN**

Abell Howe Co.  
Link-Belt Company  
Morse Chain Co.

**DRYERS, CENTRIFUGAL—**  
Tolhurst Machine Works.

**DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPERS—**  
William Firth

**BRUSHES—**  
D. D. Felton Brush Co.

**CASES, PACKING—**  
(See Boxes)



# CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

## DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND LOCKERS, METAL—

H. W. Butterworth & Sons  
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
C. G. Sargeant's Sons Corp.  
DRAWING FRAMES—  
Saco-Lowell Shops

## DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS—

Arabel Mfg. Co.  
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.  
Bosson & Lane.  
Du Pont de Nemours & Co.  
Hine Bros.  
Jacksonville Chemical Co.  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
Metz, H. A. & Co., Inc.  
National Aniline and Chemical Co.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
Newport Chemical Works.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.  
Southern Dyestuffs and Chemical Co.  
The Seydel Mfg. Co.  
L. Sonneborn & Sons.  
Campbell, John, & Co.

## DYEING MACHINES—

Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.  
Franklin Process Co.

## ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION—

Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

## ELECTRIC LAMPS—

Robinson, F. E.  
Perry-Mann Electric Co.

## ELECTRIC MOTORS—

(See Motors)

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY—

Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

## ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS—

Huntington & Guerry  
Michael & Bivins, Inc.  
F. E. Robinson.  
Walker Electric & Plumbing Co.

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS—

Huntington & Guerry  
Michael & Bivins, Inc.

## ELECTRICAL M'CH'Y REPAIRING—

Charlotte Electric Repair Co.  
Michael & Bivins, Inc.

## ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS—

Link-Belt Company

## ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES—

Montgomery & Crawford.

## ELEVATORS, PORTABLE—

J. D. Collins

## ENGINEERS—

Mees & Mees  
J. E. Sirrine

## EXTRACTORS—

Tolhurst Machine Works

## FANS AND BLOWERS—

Ilg Electric Ventilating Co.

## FEED WATER PUMPS—

Morehead Mfg. Co.  
Farnsworth Co.

## FINISHERS—COTTON—

Stein, Hall & Co.  
A. Kilpstein & Company  
Metz, H. A. & Co., Inc.

## FINISHING MACHINERY—

(See Dyeing, Drying and Finishing Machinery).

## FIRE HOSE AND FITTING—

American Supply Co.

## FILTERS—

Norwood Engineering Co.

## FLOWERS—

J. Van Lindley Nursey Co.

## FLOOR CLEANERS—

Champion Chemical Co.

## FLUTED ROLLS—

Firth, William  
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.  
Whitin Machine Co.

## FLYER PRESSERS—

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

## FUSES—

Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.

## FLYERS—

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
The Whitin Machine Works

## GEARS (SILENT)—

General Electric Company

## GENERATORS—

Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

## GRINDING MACHINERY—

B. S. Roy & Sons Co.

## GRINDERS (CARD)—

B. S. Roy & Sons Co.

## GRATES—

McNaughton Mfg. Co.  
Eureka Iron Works  
Thomas Grate Bar Co.

## GREASES—

Swan & Finch Co.

## GRID BARS—

Atherton Pln Grid Bar Co.

## HEATING CONTRACTORS—

Walker Electric & Plumbing Co.  
Walker-Tompkins Co.

## HEDDLES—

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

## HOUSES—

Aladdin Company, The

## HOSIERY MACHINES—

Marrow Machine Co.

## HUMIDIFIERS—

American Moistening Company  
Carrier Engineering Corporation  
Parks-Cramer Company  
C. G. Sargeant's Sons Corporation

## HYDROMETERS—

Tagilabue Mfg. Co., C. J.

## HYDRO EXTRACTORS—

Tolhurst Machine Co.

## INSURANCE (LIABILITY)—

Bailey & Collins

## KNOTTERS—

Barber-Colman Co.

## LACE LEATHER—

(See Belt Lacing Leather).

## LAMPS, ELECTRIC—

Perry-Mann Electric Co.  
Robinson, F. E.

## LATHES—

Montgomery & Crawford  
Walraven Co.

## LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT—

E. S. Draper

## LIABILITY INSURANCE—

Bailey & Collins.

## LOOMS—

Draper Corporation  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Stafford Company

## LOCKERS, METAL—

J. D. Collins

## LOOM HARNESS—

Garland Mfg. Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

## LUMBER—

Hirsch Lumber Co.  
Tuxbury, A. C., Lumber Co.

## LUBRICANTS—

Masury Young Co.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.  
Swan & Finch Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

## MACHINE TOOLS—

Walraven Co.

## MARKERS—

Kaumagraph Co.

## MERCERIZING MACHINERY—

Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.

## METAL PAINT—

Johnson Paint Co.  
Peaslee-Gaubert Co.  
Whitin Machine Works

## METALLIC ROLLS—

Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

## METERS—

Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Company  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

## MILL CRAYONS—

American Supply Co.

## MILL STOCKS—

Hill, Clark & Co.  
A. M. Law & Co.

## MILL CONSTRUCTION—

Turner Construction Co.

## MILL SUPPLIES—

American Supply Co.  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Ivey Mfg. Co.  
Textile Mill Supply Co.  
Thomas Grate Bar Co.  
Perry-Mann Electric Co.  
Robinson, F. E.  
Montgomery & Crawford.  
Smith Courtney Co.  
Odell Hardware Co.  
Walraven Company, The  
Eureka Iron Works  
Walraven Co.

## MOTORS—

Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Howell Electric Motor Co.  
Walraven Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

## OILS—

Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

## OPENING MACHINERY—

Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works

## OVERSEAMING AND OVEREDGING

MACHINES—  
Marrow Machine Co.

## OVERHAULERS—

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

## PACKINGS, LEATHER—

New York Leather Belting Co.

## PAINT—

Detroit Graphite Company  
Johnson Paint Co.  
Peaslee-Gaubert Co.  
Thos. K. Chaffee Co.  
Tripod Paint Co.

## PICKERS AND LAPPERS—

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.  
Shops  
Whitin Machine Works

## PICKER STICKS—

Ivey Mfg. Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.

## PIPE AND FITTINGS—

Parks Cramer Co.  
Walraven Co.

## PLUMBERS—

Belcher Plumbing & Heating Co.  
M. L. Garitt.  
Jas. Doak  
Kautsine Co.  
Stephenson Company  
E. L. Stallings Co.  
Walker Electric and Plumbing Co.  
Walker-Tompkins Co.

## PLUMBERS SUPPLIES—

Joseph A. Vogel Co.  
Cahill Iron Works (The)  
Virginia-Carolina Supply Co.  
Southern States Supply Co.  
Lowry Company (The)  
Walraven Co.

## PORTABLE ELEVATORS—

J. D. Collins

## POWER TRANSMISSION

### MACHINERY—

Abell-Howe Co.  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
Link-Belt Company  
Morse Chain Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Odell Hardware Co.  
Walraven Co.

## PRESSES—

Butterworth, H. W., & Sons Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops

## PRINTERS—

Clark Publishing Co.

## PREPARATORY MACHINERY—

Draper Corporation  
The Whitin Machine Works  
Saco-Lowell Shops

## PULLEYS—

(See Power Transmission Machinery).

## PUMPS, BOILER FEED—

Farnsworth Company

## PUMPS, CENTRIFUGAL—

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.

## PUMPS, DEEP WELL—

Signor Pump & Well Co.  
Rumsey Pump Co.

## QUILL CLEANER—

Terrell Machine Co.

## REGULATORS—

Tagilabue Mfg. Co.  
Power Regulator Company

## REPAIRERS—

Cotton States Wagon Co.

## RING TRAVELERS—

American Supply Co.

## RING SPINNING FRAMES—

Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Whitin Machine Works  
Saco-Lowell Shops

## ROLLS—

American Supply Co.  
The Whitin Machine Works  
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
ROOFING PAINT—  
Detroit Graphite Co.  
Peaslee-Gaubert Co.  
Johnson Paint Co.  
Walraven Co.

## ROLLER BEARINGS—

Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
Allen Spindle Corporation

## ROLLER CLOTH—

Hitchcock, F. C., Company

## ROOFING—

Atlanta Gas Light Co.  
Walraven Co.

## ROVING CANS AND BOXES—

American Vulcanized Fiber Co.  
Leatheroid Sales Co.  
Rogers Fibre Co.  
Standard Fibre Co.

## ROVING MACHINERY—

Whitin Machine Works  
Saco-Lowell Shops

## SADDLES—

Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

## SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEMS—

Standard Cement Construction Co.

## SANITARY FOUNTAINS—

(See Drinking Fountains)

## SCALES—

American Kron Scale Co.  
Toledo Scale Co.

## SCOURING POWDERS—

Champion Chemical Co.

## SEWING MACHINES—

Marrow Machine Co.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM—

Sanitary Engineering Co.

## SEPARATORS—

Draper Corporation

## SHAFTING, HANGERS, ETC.—

(See Power Transmission Machinery).

## SHELL STITCH MACHINES—

Marrow Machine Co.

## SHRUBBERY—

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.

## SHUTTLES—

Draper Corporation  
Shambow Shuttle Co.  
David Brown Co.

## SIZING COMPOUNDS

Allen, Charles R.  
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.  
Arabel Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
Carolina Sizing & Chemical Co.  
Hawley's Laboratories  
Stein, Hall & Co.  
United Chemical Products Co.  
John P. Marston  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
Seydel Mfg. Co.  
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
National Gum & Mica Co.  
Masury Young Co.  
Hine Bros.

## SOFTENERS—COTTON—

Stein, Hall & Co.  
Arabel Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.  
The Seydel Mfg. Co.

## STEAM REGULATORS—

SILENT CHAIN DRIVE—  
Link-Belt Company  
Morse Chain Company

## SOAPS—

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Seydel Mfg. Co.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.  
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.

## STEAM TRAPS—

Farnsworth Co.  
Power Regulator Company

## STRAPPING LEATHER

New York Leather Belting Co.

## SOLDERLESS CONNECTIONS, Frankel

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

## SPINDLES—

Allen Spindle Corporation  
The Whitin Machine Works  
Easton & Burnham Mach. Co.  
Draper Corporation  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

## SPINDLE REPAIRERS—

Carolina Steel Roller Shop

## SPINNING RINGS—

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.  
The Whitin Machine Works.  
Draper Corporation  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

## SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING—

American Textile Banding Co.  
Barber Manufacturing Co.

## SPOOLS—



## CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- TALC**—  
Oliver Quartz Co.
- TANKS**—  
Walsh & Weldner Co.
- TANKS, TUBS, AND VATS**—  
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- TEMPLES**—  
Draper Corporation
- TESTERS**—  
(See Yarn Testers)
- TEXTILE MACHINERY SPECIALTIES**  
Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.  
Odell Hardware Co.
- THERMOMETERS**—  
Power Regulator Company  
Tagliabue Mfg. Co.
- TIERING MACHINES**—  
J. D. Collins
- TWISTERS**—  
Universal Winding Co.  
Fales & Jenks Mach. Co.  
Collins Bros.  
Draper Corporation  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitlin Machine Works
- THREAD GUIDES**—  
J. P. O'Connell
- TOILET PAPER**—  
Dixie Paper & Box Co.
- TOILETS**—  
Kautline Co.  
Standard Cement Construction Co.  
Jos. A. Vogel Co.
- TOOLS**—  
Montgomery & Crawford.  
Walraven Co.
- TRANSMISSION SILENT CHAIN**—  
Morse Chain Co.
- TRAPS**—  
Farnsworth Company  
Power Regulator Company
- TREE SURGERY**—  
Bliss, O. V.
- TRUCKS**—  
Southern Motors Corporation.
- TRUCKS (LIFTING)**  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.  
J. D. Collins
- TURBINES**—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Company
- UNDERWEAR MACHINES**—  
Merrow Machine Co.
- VACUUM TRAPS**—  
Farnsworth Co.
- VENTILATING APPARATUS**—  
American Moistening Co.  
Carrier Engineering Corporation.  
General Electric Co.  
Hig Electric Ventilating Co.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.  
Sargent, C. G. & Sons.  
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- WARP TIEING MACHINE AND KNOTTERS**—  
Barber-Colman Co.
- WARPERS**—  
Crockier Machine & Foundry Company.  
Draper Corporation  
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- WARP STOP MOTIONS**—  
Draper Corporation  
The Stafford Co.
- WATER INTAKE SCREENS**—  
Link-Belt Company
- WATER FILTERS**—  
Norwood Engineering Co.
- WATER PURIFIERS**—  
Norwood Engineering Co.
- WELDERS**—  
Cotton States Wagon Co.
- WELDING OUTFITS**—  
General Electric Company  
Walraven Co.
- WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS**—  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
Hine Bros.  
John P. Marston  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
H. A. Metz  
Newport Chemical Works.  
Oliver Quartz Co.  
Seydel Mfg. Co.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.  
Southern Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
Campbell, John, & Co.
- WINDERS**—  
Easton & Burham Mach. Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.  
Whitlin Machine Works
- WHIZZERS**—  
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- YARN TESTERS**—  
Scott, Henry L., & Co.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

## Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

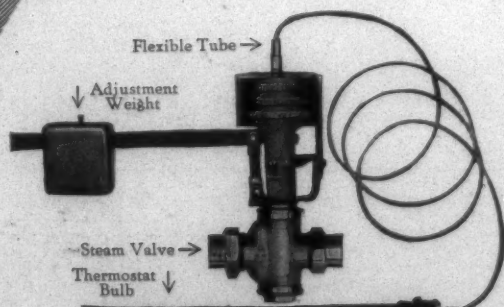
**25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION  
GUARANTEED**

For Prices and Circular Write to

**The Metallic Drawing Roll Company**  
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

**LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE MYO FLUIDO  
MYO GREASE SIZE REMOVOIL  
MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY  
62 Years in Business BOSTON, MASS.  
Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.**

## The Size Maker's Formula

**The Powers No. 11B Regulator**

The thermostat bulb is immersed in the sizing and connected with the steam valve by the flexible tube. Any change in temperature in the size immediately affects the thermostat, which operates the steam valve accordingly. This provides positive insurance against the size "skinning over" or becoming too thick.

It Helps Solve the Labor Problem.  
Automatic temperature control releases men and women for other productive work.

Whatever the size maker's formula, there is one certain temperature at which the size works best, and gives maximum results.

**KEEP IT THERE!**

It will pay you, in actual money, to see that the size box never gets too hot or too cool.

Depending on the slasher tender is expensive, and doesn't get the results. Only automatic thermostatic control can do that.

Such control is obtained by the use of a Powers Regulator on the size box. We will send you one for a 30 days' trial and take it back if you don't find it improves results.

**The Powers Regulator Company**

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

BOSTON

TORONTO

Southern Representatives:  
1081

"ASKUS" Ira L. Griffin, Greenville, S. C.  
Guy L. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C.



# DUCK LOOMS

Our Looms Produce the Highest Quality of Fabrics at Lowest Cost

We make automatic looms for all manner of textile fabrics. Plain or fancy, coarse or fine.



**THE STAFFORD COMPANY**  
READVILLE, MASS.



J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent, 1112 Independence Building CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## Textile Mills Endorse

### Toledo Automatic Springless Scales

Toledo Automatic Hanging Scales are proving a great boon to Textile Mills for the Weighing of Cotton Laps. Those who have already installed them, praise them in highest terms. Ask our Representative in your territory to explain to You the many advantages of this machine over the old style lap scales.

Toledo Lap Scales can be suspended on hooks near several Picker Machines or operated on an Overhead Track in front of a row of Picker Machines.

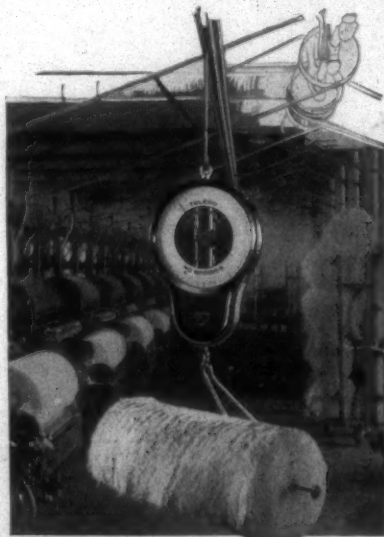
Our Lap Scales contain the same Principle of Construction and high grade perfected mechanism that is used in our larger and higher-priced Automatic Dormant and Portable Scales. Accuracy, Simplicity, and Durability are distinguishing characteristics of this scale.

### Toledo Scale Company, Toledo, Ohio

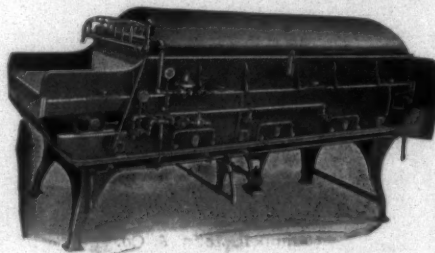
Branch Offices and Service Stations in all Large Cities  
CANADIAN FACTORY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

F. E. TIPTON, Distributor for North and South Carolina  
103 W. Martin Street  
RALEIGH, N. C.

Selwyn Hotel Building  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## The Yarn Conditioning Machine



The practical means for setting twist and effectively preventing kinky filling.  
C. G. SARGENTS SONS CORPORATION  
GRANITEVILLE, MASS.

Southern Agent  
FRED H. WHITE  
Charlotte, N. C.

## WE-FU-GO AND SCAIFE

### WATER

PURIFICATION SYSTEMS  
SOFTENING & FILTRATION  
FOR BOILER FEED AND  
ALL INDUSTRIAL USES

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

For Every Kind of  
Drying Need  
For Every Class of  
Textile Mill



*Proctor*  
DRYERS

for  
Cotton  
Wool  
Yarns  
Fabrics  
Raw Stocks

SAVE TIME. SAVE SPACE. SAVE LABOR.

*Backed by a service record of 35 years*

Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.

Seventh Street and Tabor Road, Philadelphia, Pa.  
N. G. Mayer, Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

## Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills

## NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

910-11 COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.

MIKAH TALLOW

SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

59th St. and 11 Avenue, New York City